Wilmington Journal

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 13. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1857. .... NO. 46.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.......... $2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

JAMES E. KEA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Corner of Market and Second Streets, up Stairs,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH of many of my former patrons and friends, I have determined to resume the practice of Dentistry, and have secured the elegant rooms of Dr. K. Spencer, and had them thoroughly refitted, adding a larger Laboratory for the manufacture of Artificial Teeth with all the modern improvements, thereby competing with any Dental establishment either North or South; and in order more effectually to meet the wants of the community, I have secured the association of Dr. E. Perkins, whose testimonials of character and skill at once entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public. The rooms are now open. Call and have examinations made and advice given free of charge.
June 12, 1857.—41-1m

C. POLVOGT.
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
May 15.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STAtions or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, administrator of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July next, the LANDS on which the deceased resided, lying from one to two miles east from Kenansville, containing upwards of 200 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered and of very superior quality. There is a fine young Orchard, a good Dwelling and good water on the premises. The lands will be shown to any person desiring it by the subscriber or Mr. Richard S. Stanly, who resides near the premises. Six months credit will be given, good security will be required.
WM. J. HOUSTON.
June 12, 1857.—41-ts

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, Raleigh, N. C.—Session of 1857-'58.
Board of Directors:
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D., President.
S. H. YOUNG, A. M. LEWIS,
J. C. PALMER, Q. BUSBEE,
W. W. VASS, D. G. FOWLE.
Officers of the Institution.
WM. D. COOKE, A. M., Principal.
JAS. A. WADDELL, M. D., Vice-Principal.
Teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Department:
GEORGE E. KETCHAM, CHARLES M. GROW.
Teachers in the Blind Department:
J. A. WADDELL, M. D., MRS. S. C. WADDELL, Miss M. E. COOKE.
MRS. L. E. GROW, *Matron*, MRS. S. LITTLE, *Houseke'r*, S. LITTLE, *Steward*.
The next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September. Any intelligent and healthy white resident of the State, between the ages of 8 and 20, whether Deaf and Dumb or Blind, may, if the means of education are wanting, be admitted to the school free of charge. The terms for others may be learned from the Principal.—Such pupils as are capable of decided improvement, are not only instructed in the ordinary branches of a common education, but receive such accomplishments as may best fit them for success in life. Music, drawing, needle-work, bead-work, and suitable handicraft arts will form a considerble part of the course through which they pass. Careful attention will be paid to their religious, moral, and physical improvement, and every effort will be made, not only to render them comfortable, but to promote their highest welfare.—Pupils should by all means enter early in September. For any information in regard to the Institution, address,
WM. D. COOK, Principal,
July 1st—44-4t Raleigh, N. C.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell County, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished teachers.
Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months. Tuition always in advance.
Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of Students. For further information, address Rev. B. CLEGG, Olin, Iredell County, N. C.
June 26th, 1857 43-6t

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, June Term, I shall, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July next, at Simpson's Still, in said county, proceed to sell, at public auction, a tract of land belonging to the late Robt. T. Henry, containing 108 acres, lying on the East side of Black River, and adjoining the lands of James Simpson, Mrs. Catharine Larkins and Joel L. Moore. Terms of sale, six months credit, with interest from sale, the purchaser giving note with approved security.
GEO. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
June 19.—243-2t&43 ts.]

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY, is by mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71 mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby porsons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no limited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!
300 HHDS. of superior NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, in new strong packages, now landing from the Bark Saranac, direct from Cardenas. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
May 15.—37-1m.

BACON! BACON!!
85 HHDS. OF PRIME NEW WESTERN BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS. For sale by
May 15.—37-1m. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

JONES' SULPHUR AND CHALYBETE SPRINGS,
Warrenton County, N. C.
THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from Warrenton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs.—The climate is salubrious, as tested by an experience of eighteen years, and the accomodations, in all respects, good.—The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June, 1857.
TERMS,
For Board per month,.................. $30 00
" " " week,.................. 10 00
" " " day,.................. 2 00
For Children and Servants, Half Price
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
June 26th, 1857. 43-2m

FRESH ARRIVALS, per Schr. A. J. DeRossett, from New York:
50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 pale Soap;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard;
2 chests Imperial Green Tea;
1 chest Black "
25 reams Wrapping Paper. Low for cash at
June 26. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, recently, negro man named LEWEY, and a woman named ADELINE. Lewey is rather dark complected, about five feet three inches high; blind in his left eye. Adeline is low and stout built, somewhat yellow complected, toes turned in, is bow-legged, and has a large stomach.
The above negroes may probably be larking somewhere between Magnolia, in Duplin County, and Upper Black River, in New Hanover County.
I will give fifty dollars reward for the delivery of the above negroes to me, at my residence in New Hanover County, or twenty-five dollars for either, or a like sum for their confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get them. I will give the further sum of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of trying to convey them off.
July 10.—45-3m*aoo. JAS L. NEWKIRK

FOR PORTSMOUTH, BEAUFORT AND HYDE COUNTY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 20th, 1857.
THE favorite steamer POST BOY, Captain M. M. GRAY, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and furnished with special regard to the safety and comfort of passengers—
Leaves Washington Saturdays at 6 a. m. for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
" Beaufort, Mondays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.
" Washington, Tuesdays at 5 a. m., for Hyde county, returning same day.
" Washington, Wednesdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
" Beaufort, Thursdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.
" Washington, Fridays at 5 a. m., for Hyde County, returning same day.
Fare, from Washington to Portsmouth,.......... $2 50
" " Washington to Beaufort,.......... 4 00
" " Portsmouth to Beaufort,.......... 2 50
" " Hyde county to Portsmouth, via W'hington, 2 50
" " Hyde County to Beaufort, via Washington, 4 00
USUAL FARE FROM WASHINGTON TO HYDE COUNTY.
Meals Extra.
☞ Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort free of extra charge.
G. H. BROWN, Agent.
July 3d, 1857 44-4t

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in the jail of this county, of my negro man BILL.—Said negro was purchased from Mr. Joseph Stringfield of Upper Black River District, and is well known in that neighborhood.
Fifty dollars will also be given for proof to convict any person of harboring said negro. T. H. WILLIAMS.
July 3d, 1857 44-4t

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857 36-tf

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The stockholders of this institution, as we learn from the Standard, met in Raleigh on Monday last to act upon the question of accepting or rejecting the charter granted by the last General Assembly. Gen. S. F. Patterson of Caldwell presided, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., was Secretary.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Mordecai, the President of the Bank, addressed the stockholders at some length, and in a lucid manner, on the past and present condition of the institution, the condition of the business of banking in the State generally, &c.

No discussion took place on Monday. But the deliberations on Tuesday resulted, as we learn by letter from Raleigh, in the rejection of the charter, by a vote of 1246 to 427.

We learn that the meeting was largely attended, and that the discussions were exceedingly interesting, as may be supposed when we state that they were participated in, to a greater or less extent, by Mr. Mordecai, President of the Bank, Mr. Badger, ex-Gov. Swain, ex-Gov. Manly, ex-Gov. Morehead, ex Gov. Graham, B. F. Moore, Jas. B. Shepard, Wm R. Myers, Treasurer Courts, and perhaps others.

The principal objection urged, of course, was to the provision of the new charter, that the State might pay its subscription of $500,000 (and contingently $500,000 more,) in State bonds, whilst individuals are required to pay theirs in specie or its equivalent. Should the Bank hold the bonds, they would yield only 6 per cent. interest, whilst, if the profits of the Bank were 8 per cent. the State would get that amount in dividends. As the bonds could not be banked upon, the extra 2 per cent. received by the State would be a part of the earnings of the individual stockholders' money. If the Bank choose to sell the Bonds, there is no probability that it could realize 90 per cent. on them. There would be a loss to begin with, therefore, of at least $50,000.

There was great reluctance, even on the part of those who felt compelled to vote against the charter, to give up the Bank. The stockholders will be subjected to great inconvenience, and probably loss, in changing their investments. But besides the above provisions, the charter is so loosely worded, some sections conflicting so essentially with others, that it was not safe to adopt it. These conflicts and discrepancies were pointed out, clearly, so that the ingenuity of man might be defied to construe and reconcile its provisions. These were accounted for by Mr. Myers, (who was in the Senate from Mecklenburg,) as caused by the tacking on here, and the striking out there, on successive motions of various members who looked not, in the confusion of the closing hours of the session, to the congruity of the bill as a whole. Among other things we understand that it was shown that the right of the State to require a loan of $200,000 from the Bank might be so construed as to justify a demand for a succession of such loans of $200,000, to an indefinite extent.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE BOSTON "SPIRITUAL" AWARD.—The following is the formal "award of the committee upon the question in controversy between the Boston Courier and Dr. H. F. Gardner" as to the genuineness of falsehood of the so-called phenomena of "spiritualism:"

"The committee award that Dr. Gardner, having failed to produce before them an agent or medium who 'communicated read a word imparted to the spirits in an adjoining room,' 'who read a word in English written inside a book or folded sheet of paper,' who anwerd any question 'which the superior intelligence must be able to answer,' who 'titled a piano without touching it, or cause a chair to move a foot;' and having failed to exhibit to the committee any phenomenon which, under the widest latitude of interpretation, could be regarded as equivalent to either of these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palhable to the committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from the Boston Courier the proposed premium of five hundred dollars.

"It is the opinion of the committee, derived from observation, that any connection with spiritualistic circles, so-called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They, therefore, deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman."

The poet Holmes once got out of patience during a rainy saeson, and wrote:

> The weather-cock has rested east,
> The blue sky is forgotten;
> The earth's a staturated sponge,
> And vegetation' rotten.
> I hate to see the darkest side;
> I hate to be complaining—
> But hang me, if my temper stands
> This raining, raining, raining!

A young man in England lately had a needle penetrate his breast and enter his heart, breaking short off, and leaving nearly three-fourths of an inch of steel in the muscles. To extract the needle, the surgeon laid bare the surface of the heart, and the portion of the needle drawn out with forceps. Inflamation had set in; but it is regarded as a most uncommon operation and singular accident, showing that even the heart itself may sustain a sharp wound without death immediately following.

The Georgia and Mississippi Resolutions.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi, in reference to the course of Gov Walker in Kansas, promise to be matters of interest and importance in the political events that are approaching. We accordingly lay before our readers, for the better understanding of the position of the Conventions, a fuller report of the proceedings than we have heretofore found it convenient to do. The following are the resolutions of the Georgia Convention:—

The chairman of the committee on resolutions made the following report:

The committee of twenty-four, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing matter for the action of this convention, ask leave to report the following resolutions as expressive of the opinions of this convention on all matters that it is essential for them to take action upon at this time:—

1. *Resolved*, That we declare our continued adherence and increased confidence in the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, and which were made triumphant in the election of James Buchanan of the Presidency of these United States.

2. *Resolved*, That we declare our continued confidence in the patriotism, fidelity and ability of Mr. Buchanan and his administration, that he will hold even the scales of justice between the different sections of this Union, and prove faithful to the great principles of justice and equality which procured his election.

3. *Resolved*, That the inaugural address of Gov. Walker, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptious interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and that the same address, in expressing his official opinion that Kansas would become a free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill; and this convention has full confidence that Mr. Buchanan will manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office by recalling Gov. Walker.

4 *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the course of our Senators, the Hon. Robert Toombs and the Hon Alfred Iverson; they have faithfully served the State in the public councils, and deserve and should receive the approbation and confidence of a free and intelligent people.

5. *Resolved*, That we tender to his excellency Governor Johnson the expression of our approbation and esteem; his administration has been wise and just, and he has proved himself a fit ruler to guide the destinies of our beloved State.

Judge Thomas supported the resolutions in a sound, logical, and forcible address. Hon. A. R. Wright, of Floyd, presented a minority report as follows:

Augustus R. Wright, one of the committee of 24, begs leave to dissent from that part of the report of the committee which relates to Gov. Walker's inaugural, and the action of the President thereon, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That this convention regards the inaugural of Gov. Walker, of Kansas, as a direct and palpable violation of the covenant of the Kansas and Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we approve of that portion of his instructions which indicates it to be the will of the President that the constitution when framed should be submitted to the people of the Territory, and the further qualification indicated by Gov. Walker that voters ought to be then the actual *bona fide* resident settlers, who shall be by law entitled and qualified voters.

Resolved, That Gov. Walker's official interference in reference to the character of the constitution to be framed, if it does not involve his removal, calls for the unqualified disapprobation of the President.

John W. H. Underwood, of Floyd, and Linton Stephens, of Hancock, addressed the convention in favor of the majority report. The resolutions reported by the committee were received with but few dissenting voices.

The resolutions were then read and voted upon separately. The first and second resolutions passed unanimously. Mr. Fielder, of Polk, offered a substitute for the third resolution, viz:

Whereas, the Hon. R. J. Walker, in his late inaugural address to the people of Kansas, has given expression to sentiments in regard to the climate, temperature, and implied want of adaptation to slavery of that Territory, and also its constitution and admission into the Union as a State, which are regarded as infringing upon the doctrine of non-intervention: therefore,

Resolved, That any interference on the part of the present or any future territorial governor or other federal official, which is designed or calculated in the remotest degree to give direction to public sentiment, or lend the influence of the federal government for that purpose upon the subject of slavery, for or against it, being contrary to the doctrine of non-intervention, should receive the unqualified disapproval of this convention.

Resolved, That when the people of Kansas who, under the legal territorial organization thereof, are entitled to exercise the elective franchise fairly, without fraud within or intervention from without, make a constitution, and either directly from a State convention or a vote of ratification by the people, as they may choose, present the same to Congress and ask for admission as a State, whether the same be for or against slavery, it is the duty of Congress to admit them, provided their constitution is republican in form.

Which motion was laid upon the table.

The minority report was then offered as a substitute for the third resolution, which, after some discussion, was voted upon by counties with the following result:

All the counties voting against the substitute except the following:

Chattooga, Clarke, Floyd, Hall, McIntosh, Oglethorpe, Polk, Pulaski, Union equally divided. J. M. Sessions of Cherokee, J. W. H. Underwood of Floyd, and G. W. Jordan of Pulaski, recorded their votes against the substitute.

The third, fourth and fifth resolutions were then put and carried with great unanimity.

Hon. H. Buchanan, of Coweta, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the question of submitting the constitution that may be framed by the Kansas convention when hereafter assembled to the people pertains wholly to that convention alone. And should the above-mentioned constitution recognize slavery in Kansas, whether submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Congress reject the application of Kansas for admission into the Union on the ground that the constitution was not ratified by the people, such action on the part of Congress would be a violation of the principles of the Georgia platform of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati platform, and would require the adoption on the part of Georgia of the measures laid down as a last resort in the Georgia platform, for a violation of the principles therein contained.

Which was, on motion of Linton Stephens, of Hancock, laid upon the table.

Mr. Spalding, of McIntosh, asked to have his protest spread upon the records of the convention, which reads as follows:

Randolph Spalding, of McIntosh, protests against that portion of the third resolution of the committee of twenty-four that calls upon the President to remove Mr. Walker.

To these we append the following report of the action of the Mississippi Convention, as reported in the Augusta Constitutionalist:

In the State Convention of the Democratic party, held at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 22d ultimo, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. George, of Carroll:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, in obtruding his official advice upon the people thereof, as to the mode in which they should adopt their Constitution, and declaring in his inaugural address that Kansas was unfit for slavery, was a violation of a cherished principle of the Democratic party, viz: of non-intervention on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and deserves the unqualified condemnation of every Democrat of every section of the country.

A motion to lay this resolution on the table was lost, and it was then referred to a select committee, who reported the following:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the inaugural address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas Territory, submit the following report:

Whereas, Gov. Walker, in his inaugural address to the people of Kansas Territory, declared it to be his "clear conviction that unless the convention"—called by law to form a constitution for that Territory—"submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual settlers of Kansas"—at the time of such submission—"it will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress."

And whereas, the law of Kansas, authorizing the call of said convention and prescribing its duties, makes no provision for such submission to the then settlers of Kansas, nor prohibits Congress from admitting the same without such submission.

And whereas, Gov. Walker further suggests that Kansas, by reason of its geographical position and climate, is unsuited to slave labor, thereby gratuitously throwing the weight of judgment and official position against the ultimate success of the pro-slavery party—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we regard the said recommendations, opinions and arguments of Gov. Walker as an unjust and uncalled for discrimination against the rights and interests of the pro-slavery party in Kansas and throughout the Union, a dictatorial intermeddling with the performance of a high public duty already entrusted by law to a convention selected from the people of Kansas, with which Gov. Walker had no right to interfere, and his conduct in this respect meets the unqualified condemnation of this convention.

The report was unanimously adopted. The position of the Democracy of Mississippi upon Walker's Kansas policy is identical with that of the Democratic party of this State. The only difference between the two upon the whole subject is, that the party in this State, by its resolutions in Convention, has presumed that the President will do his duty in the premises by recalling Walker.—*Federal (Ga.,) Union.*

Funeral of Governor Marcy.

The funeral of Mr. Marcy, which took place at Albany on Wednesday, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. A dispatch to the New York papers gives the following details of the ceremonies:

There is a large audience gathered in Albany today to pay tribute and give fitting burial to the last remains of William Learned Marcy—a more numerous and apparently sincere array of mourners than I have ever before met, save when the body of Henry Clay was on its last pilgrimage to Ashland.

From all parts of the State—nay, from all parts of the Union—there is gathered here an innumerable array of those who, for years, have swayed the political destinies alike of the Union and the State.—And they came not to a house, but literally to a city of mourning—a city which, to its utmost extent, throughout its length and breadth, has put on the "trappings and the signs of woe." Through all the streets you see not only the silent and thoughtful expression of the face, but as well the sable drapery of black, that betokens the going out of a great light—the quenching of a fire that has been a beacon guiding the destinies of a people.

At the request and by the direction of Hon. Erastus Corning, the Central Railroad Company provided a special train for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased from Ballston to this city. The cars and the engine were heavily draped in black. Amid the tolling of bells, the booming of cannon, and the roll of muffled drums, the train passed into the depot. Here the body was taken in charge by the Burgesses Corps, and was at once conveyed to the capitol, where it lay in state until 11 o'clock, when the doors were closed in order to make preparations for the final ceremonies.

From their first arrival until the tomb closes upon the remains, minute guns are to be fired, and the march to the cemetery is to be to the deep, solemn music of tolling bells.

Long previous to the hour named for the ovation, the approaches to the capitol were densely thronged. The authorities of Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady and Troy came to the city in full numbers. The entire military organizations of these cities were also present, as were large numbers of civic and charitable associations.

At 1 o'clock the doors of the galleries were opened, and at once the seats were crowded to excess.

In a short time after the doors of the main floor are opened, and the delegation of the cities of Syracuse, and Utica, and Schenectady and Troy, and the students of Union College are admitted to the seats on the right of the chamber. The form of Dr. Nott, the associate and compeer of the deceased—his head whitened with the frost of age—still erect and apparently in his full vigor, appears at the head of the class from the college.

Rapidly the seats appropriated to the use of the friends and mourners of the deceased, and the State and city authorities, were crowded to excess. It is seldom that you will see a panorama, where are to be found the faces of so many of the "knowing and known," as are looking down upon the speaker's desk at this moment.

I can see here many who have been most earnest and determined in their hostility to the political principles of the deceased, down whose furrowed cheeks the tears are coursing now—the silent yet unimpeachable witnesses of a respect and admiration which only the pride and the prejudices, and at times the policy of political discipline, could have so long withheld.

And now there stands around the coffin those whose duty it is to be the representatives of the respect and reverence wherein the people of the State hold the virtues and the services of their servants. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce; Gov. King, ex-Govs. Bouck, Seymour, Hunt and Fish, and Senators Seward and King, and Gen. Wool, are among the pall-bearers.

The coffin stands on a dais in front of the Speaker's desk. It is of solid rosewood, with silver handles and mountings. It has on it a plain silver plate, bearing this inscription:

"William L. Marcy, died July 4, 1857, aged 70 years, 5 months and 22 days."

A beautiful wreath of fragrant flowers surrounds this inscription, and the dais is strewn with *immortelles.*

Not even the face is opened to the public view.—The body is clothed in the same habiliments—the coat, and vest and pantaloons—wherein it moved through the halls of the capitol but a few days since, apparently in the full strength of a mature but not decaying manhood.

Dr. Nott commenced the funeral ceremonies by invoking the guidance and support of Divine Providence. Dr. Sprague, read portions of scripture appropriate to the time and the occasion; and Dr. Hague, in a few brief, eloquent sentences, traced the moral of the scene before him—the end and the aim of life; and then Dr. Welch made the closing prayer—a touching, impassioned recital of our wants and our infirmities—a solemn plea for the wisdom that should teach us the true path of glory, and a supplication for the strength and fortitude to sustain the struggle of life.

After the conclusion of these ceremonies the cortege moved towards the place of interment.

With a somewhat faster movement than is general the procession occupies fifty two minutes in passing, and represents, in its numbers and its character most of the material and mental wealth of the State.

At the cemetery the remains were deposited in the Knower family vault.

Few men will merit, and still less will be the number of those to whose memory will be awarded, such an ovation—an ovation of surpassing brilliancy and effect—an ovation that seemed to spring spontaneouly from the hearts of the people.

Directors in Railway Companies.

At a meeting of the Internal Improvement, held at the Executive office in this City on Tuesday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg and N. E. Cannady and John U. Kirkland, Esq'rs, the following appointments were made:

Directors of the North Carolina Railway Company—Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Rob't P. Dick, of Guilford; Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; Sam'l Horgrave, of Davidson; John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover; Giles Mebane, of Alamance; and John I. Shaver, of Rowan. The Hon. Thomas Ruffin was appointed the State's representative.

Directors in the Atlantic and North-Carolina Company—George S. Stevenson, A. T. Jerkins, E. A. Thompson Council Wooten, Lewis C. Desmond, Isaac Ramsay, Levi Oglesby, and Fred. P. Latham.

BOUND FOR SEBASTOPOL.—The Constantinople correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce wrote as follows on the 5th ult.:

"Colonel Lane and Mr. Lee, of the Boston Relief and Submarine Company," have arrived here on their way to Sebastopol for the purpose of attempting to raise the Russian ships of war sunk in its harbor. They have purchased and taken possession of an American steamer now lying in this port, called the General Knox. Another company of which Mr. Gowan is the agent, lately passed down the Danube on his way to Odessa for the same purpose. It is said that Mr. Gowan and his associate sport a full dress American uniform, the one as a colonel, and the other a major, with swords and cocked hats, and plumes, which cannot fail to impress the Russian braves of Sebastopol with the fire-eating qualities of American republicans, with the odor of the ship still strong upon them.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.—Some down-east cotemporary of ours tells the following good story:

Some time ago, one of the churches in Salem had a misbehaving brother up for discipline, and was about to excommunicate him, whereupon the world's people held a meeting outside, and voted not to receive him, unless he should be returned in as good condition as when delivered to the church.

The Bombardment of Greytown.

By the last Liverpool steamer we received a full report of the debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the 19th ult., on the bombardment of Greytown. In reply to the interrogatories of Lord Hamilton as to "what steps her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854," Lord Palmerston said:

"He was bound to say that the transaction was one which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorised by the Government of the United States, though whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer, (who, he believed, was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say; but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the Government which ordered or on the officer which executed it. [Hear, hear.] But the question which her Majesty's Government had to consider was the international law which bore upon that point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law, that when one Government deemed it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects or citizens of a third power, who might happen to be residents in the place so attacked, had no claim whatever upon the Government which, in the exercise of its natural rights, committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been there Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese or Americans, none of those parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French government for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. Those who went to a foreign country must abide the chances which might befall that country. If they had any claim at all, it must be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's government had, therefore, been advised (and he thought rightly) that British subjects had no ground upon which a claim could be made upon the government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated another independent State to assert rights or to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito territory, which was under our protectorship. That was a protectorship which carried with it an obligation to protect the country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any dispute which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. There was one of the kind which we exercised over the Ionian islands, where nothing was done except by the advice and counsel of a British representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown.—Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self-elected municipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians and Germans. They acted upon their own responsibility; and they must, therefore, be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American transit companies, one of which was patronized by the self-constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States; and out of the rivalry of those two American companies arose the transactions to which the noble lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American governments with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American government were, and they found that the American government rested upon the principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted—their right, namely, to take those measures which, in their judgment, they deemed necessary—and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware whether any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the bombardment. Her Majesty's government, acting under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their own opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble Viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. Norreys not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in committee of supply.

Mr. Marcy's Last Portrait.

The New York Evening Post says:

"Mr. Marcy appears to have died from disease of the heart. He was not of an apoplectic habit, and the suddenness of his death—the heart ceasing to beat while he was lying on his couch reading a book, which dropped upon his breast as he expired—together with the naturalness of his expression and absence of distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to the heart disease, Mr. Marcy on one occasion during his last visit in this city evinced in an unmistakable manner the symptoms of the fatal disease. While having his photograph taken by Brady he was requested by the artist to stand, in order, we suppose, to correspond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr. Marcy, however, attempted it in vain, the palpitation of his heart requiring him either to sit or move about. His restlessness was so noticeable in the effort of standing for his picture that he was finally taken sitting in his chair—a posture rather more familiar to the old man of late years than any other.—At all events, the likeness itself, which is the last ever taken of the great statesman, is perfect. His garments are a little more glossy and fresh than in the original, but the face, the features, and what Shakspeare called the 'visage of his mind' are there. The shrewd, wise, half smile with which, when, in a jocose and amiable mood, he would at once please baffle those of his friends who tried to know more of his mind than he chose to reveal—an expression which sent the quidnuncs of Washington empty but not wholly dissatisfied away—is here caught and perpetuated with a grace almost beyond the reach of art."

LIMITED VIEWS OF SCULPTURE.—A Western man, rather a novice in European travel, once visited Powers' studio at Florence, and after gazing upon its array of busts and figures a while, inquired the price of a statue which caught his fancy; being told $3,000, he gave a long whistle, raised his eyebrows, buttoned up his pockets, and strided away, exclaiming, "sculptur's riz!"

The vote in all the border counties of Kansas at the late election for the members of the Constitutional Convention reached 1,593. It appears that a majority of the delegates elected are pledged to put the constitution to a popular vote. Most of the Missouri papers favor that plan. The idea of the delegates is to draft a constitution silent on slavery, and to submit to a seprate vote a clause establishing the institution.

SITE FOR THE BRUNSWICK NAVAL DEPOT.—We learn from the Brunswick Herald, that the Secretary of the Navy has purchased 1,000 acres of land on Blythe Island, near Brunswick, Georgia, as a site for the Naval Depot, located at that place by the last Congress. The Herald says it will become the duty of the Legislature of Georgia to cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the portion of the island purchased

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1857.

Democratic Ticket for Congress!

Election first Thursday in August next.

FIRST DISTRICT:
HON. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne.

THIRD DISTRICT:
HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
HON. L. O'B. BRANCH, of Wake.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES, JR., ESQ., of Rockingham.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
HON. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buncombe.

North Carolina Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at Salisbury on the 9th inst. We learn from the "*Banner*," that Hon. J. M. Morehead was called to the chair and Messers. Coleman of Cabarrus, and Wilson of Forsyth, were appointed Secretaries.

President Fisher submitted a well writen, clear, concise, but comprehensive report, showing the present condition, the difficulties surmounted, and the future brilliant prospects cf the road. From the report we learn that, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, the total earnings, from all sources, amount to........................$300,449,63
The total expense of operating &c.,....$137,525.00
Leaving a balance of nett profits.......$162,924,63.

The Tabular statements give a particular account, in detail, of the Passenger and Freight business of the Road as well as of its Financial affairs.

From this it will appear that the Total Disbursements of the year have amounted to $753,234 21.

That the Total Receipts from all quarters, including last year's balance, have amounted to $915,657 38.

On this there was received from act. of sale, 8 per cent. Company Bonds, $352,538 19.

After the reading of the Report, an election for Directors was entered into, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. C. F. Fisher, of Rowan, R. M. Sanders, of Wake, Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, and Francis Fries, of Forsyth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Fisher, whose valuable services are appreciated, was re-elected President, which gives much satisfaction to all. In the developments of the management of the business, in the progress of the meeting the fidelity and ability with which Mr. Fisher has discharged the onerous duties of his office, become manifest; and his re-election was pressed from all sides; and all are gratified that he has consented to serve in the responsible station.

The salary of the Treasurer, C. P. Mendenhall, who was re-elected, was increased to $15 00 a year.

The Treasurer reports that the financial condition of the road, is, perhaps, as prosperous as could be expected; and it is to be hoped that, in a year, at most, the Stockholders will begin to reap the reward of their investments, in the shape of handsome dividends.

The Express train on the North Carolina Rail Road, which was sometime since discontinued between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, has again commenced running the entire length of the road, from Charlotte to Goldsboro,' instead of stopping at Raleigh. The Goldsboro' Tribune says:—

Let us hope that the many errors and blunders committed by the officers of this road heretofore are referable to the weaknes of the head and not the corruption of the heart, and that all sectional prejudices and vindictive, suicididal policy will be speedily banished and that in future the business of this great work in which individuals and State at large are so largely interested, may be conducted with wisdom and common sense. Let it be considered that there are other points and interests to be attended to besides Salisbury and vicinity.

Opening of the Fernandina Rail Road.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says that the Fernandina (Fla.) Rail Road was formally opened on the 4th inst., and an excursion was made by the citizens of Fernandina upon the finished portion of the road, a distance of about forty miles, to a point where it is to join the Central Railroad, running from Jacksonville to Alligator.

Later from California.

The Steamship Star of the West arrived at New York on the 13th inst., having left Aspinwall on the 4th. She brings $1,500,000 in specie. The steam frigate Roanoke and the sloop-of-war Cyane were off Aspinwall. The latter was bound to Boston, with 50 of Walker's men, and the former had 250 more of Walker's men, two-thirds of whom were sick.

The California markets were dull. Breadstuffs were depressed. The crops, on an average, were promising.

California news is unimportant. The crops in the Southern part of the State were suffering seriously from the drought. Money was inactive. The mining business was active and largely increasing.

In Oregon Gov. Lane had been re-elected a delegate to Congress by a decreased majority.

Advices from Peru state that Vivanco still holds Arequippa, but is surrounded by government troops and would soon yield.

Nicaragua is unsettled. Rivas refuses to act in concert with the allied generals. A collision is expected between the Leonese, favorable to Walker, and the Chamoristas.

The passengers by the steamer Thames, from Greytown, report having seen two vessels cruising off Punta Arenas, with 600 men and arms and provisions for Walker, from California.

Affairs in New York.

Since it has become a settled fact that all power has been taken out of the hands of the Mayor, the City has become the theatre of riot and blood shed. The telegraph reports that on Saturday night last, an attack was made on the Metropolitan Police at the new quarantine buildings. Firearms were used, and the engagement lasted half an hour. The mob, however, were finally defeated. One of the police was killed.

In the Seventeenth Ward, also, a riot took place between some Germans and Irish. One German was killed, and one of the police fatally wounded.

The riot was renewed in the 17th ward, and proved of a serious character. A mob of 500 Irish and Dutch attacked the police with fire arms and missiles.

The police were driven back, when another detachment of 100 was sent to the scence of the conflict, as also a detachment of military. The riot was premeditated. It was not intended to take place till Monday night.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on last Sunday, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst. She brings no news of importance.

MEXICO.—The Steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th. The Mexican papers are said to be filled with discussions against Santa Anna. The elections were generally favorable to the government.

Another Slaver—Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Barque W. G. Lewis, was seized yesterday off Sandy Hook by the Revenue Cutter Washington, on suspicion of being a slaver.

The steamship Arago, from Liverpool, arrived here last night. Her dates have been anticipated. Duncan McRae, American Consul at Paris, came passenger in the Arago.

Melancholy Death of Professor Mitchell.

We are grieved to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who has been for perhaps forty years Professor in the University of North Carolina. The circumstances which resulted in this melancholy event are detailed in a letter from a gentleman in Asheville to another in this place, as follows:

ASHEVILLE, July 6.

A painful excitement is in this community and throughout the country far around, as to the fate of Prof. Mitchell. He came up here a few weeks ago, with his son and daughter, and went from here to the Black Mountain. Ten days ago, he left his son and daughter at the foot of the Mountain, and made for a point on Caney River—all alone and on foot,—12 miles off. The second day after that he had appointed to meet his son on the Mountain; but he came not, and his son, with a guide, went over to Caney River and found that his father had not been there. The alarm was immediately given, and since over 60 persons, and the number constantly increasing, have been on a systematic search of the whole region of country.

Several graduates of the University have gone from this place to join in the search. We heard to day that tracks had been found leading into an impenetrable laurel thicket, and then lost. We expect to hear by to morrow night. It is impossible to conjecture among so many probabilities, what may have happened—but the length of time that has elapsed, this being the tenth day, leads to almost hopelessness as to his being found alive, if found at all. I will apprize you immediataly should any decisive news come to hand—for I know that you and all his old pupils will feel a deep interest in the fortunes of the old Professor. His object had been to make a thorough search of the Black Mountain range, and there is too much reason to fear that it has been at the cost of his life, though it is hard to surrender hope. I certainly feel very much about the matter, and heartily commend him to the protecting care of the good Shepherd.

The top of the Black is about 25 miles from this place.

The Asheville Spectator of Wednesday last says that "his body was found in the Cat-tail fork of Caney River on yesterday about 3 o'clock It seems that he was walking on the edge of a precipice when his feet slipped, he caught at a branch of laurel but it broke and he fell into a long, unending eternity.—He fell 40 feet. Of him it is needless to say anything—his reputation is the reputation of our University and the State. To his exertions the prosperity of the former is as much due as to any other man He died a martyr to science and scientific knowledge."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We copy from a long editorial in the Richmond *Enquirer* the following instructions of the President to Gov. Walker. Upon these instructions, Governor Walker's friends justify his course in the unfortunate Kansas question. We, however, see nothing in them whereby he is authorized to dictate to the people of Kansas what course they should pursue in forming their constitution preparatory to admission into the Union:

The President's Instructions to Governor Walker, through the Secretary of State.

The state of things in Kansas has caused the President great solicitude. He is very anxious for the permanent continuance of the public peace and for the restoration of public confidence, so that the people of that territory may enjoy tranquility and the exercise of all the rights which justly belong to them. This effected, a career of prosperity would be opened in consequence of the natural advantages of the country—probably not exceeded by any other region in our extensive territory. From causes not necessary to recapitulate, difficulties have existed there occasioning great uneasiness everywhere and threatening the most disastrous consequences. It is believed that firmness and discretion in the administration of the territorial government will go far towards the permanent establishment of the peace which now prevails there, and it is hoped will prevent its future disturbance.

In seeking to procure the services of a citizen qualified to undertake these responsible duties with a prospect of success, the President was gratified to learn when application was made to you, that you were willing to accept the office of Governor of Kansas and to devote yourself to the execution of its important duties. In this feeling he is confident the country will participate and will find in your distinguished public services and in the high positions you have so ably filled, an assurance that the measures you adopt will be well calculated to assert the authority of the law.

The President was desirous that you should proceed immediately to Kansas and enter upon the executive duties. But as you had informed him in your letter of acceptance that circumstances beyond your control would render it impossible for you to leve here before the second Monday of May next, he assents to this delay and trusts that immediately thereafter you will proceed to your government and enter upon your duties. And the President the more readily assents to this arrangement, because, in the mean time, T. P. Stanton, Esq., will accept the office of Secretary of the Territory, and, in your absence, will be vested with all the powers of the Executive. He will immediately set out for Kansas. In accepting the office he has been animated by the same motives which have prompted you to make a sacrifice to the public interests, and he will command the confidence of the country by his well known services and experience, and by his qualifications for the position.

Commissions for yourself and for him accompany these instructions.

There are two great objects connected with the present excitement growing out of the affairs of Kansas, and the attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termination. These were clearly and succinctly stated in the President's recent inaugural address, and I embody the paragraphs in this communication, asking your especial attention to them. It is declared in that instrument to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the U. States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.—This sacred right of each individual must be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

E. A. THOMPSON, ESQ.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer thus notices the address delivered by E. A. Thompson, Esq., at the late examination of the students of Johnson Academy:

The annual address was delivered on Friday by E. A. Thompson, Esq., of Goldsborough. His theme was "Learn to know Thyself." It has been my good fortune to hear many addresses before literary institutions, but for clearness and beauty of language, aptness, point of illustration, and the glowing eloquence with which this was delivered, it excelled them all. He endeavored to press upon his audience the importance of developing and training the intellectual faculties, and made some beautiful comparisons to show how those faculties could be applied.—He was lis'ened to with intense interest by the large audience present. It indeed abounded in choice gems of learning, and well merited the hearty approbation and applause which it received. Mr. Thompson is a lawyer by profession, and judging from his effort on this occasion he is destined to take a very high stand in his profession, and to fill a prominent place in the councels of the State, in whose advancement he feels so much interest.

An Ex-Member of Congress Shot Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Enquirer learns that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan county, Kentucky, between Mr. Manson, dem., and Mr. Cox, Amer. candidate for Congress, in which Mr. Cox was shot by Mr. Manson and killed. Mr. Cox was the late Member of Congress from this (Ninth) district, and maintained a high character in his party and in Congress. General Manson is a democrat of great popularity, who has also represented the same district in Congress.—Both gentlemen were native Kentuckians, and usually bore themselves with moderation and conciliatory tempers. A slight difficulty occurred, however, some weeks ago, when strong language was used by both parties. Mr. Cox declaring that, if it was intended to charge him with abolition tendencies for voting as he did for speaker of the House of Representatives, the imputation was a base falsehood. General Manson replied with great severity; so much so as to make some of Cox's friends dissatisfied with his failure to proceed further in the matter. The feeling thus engendered has, doubtless, been inflamed by subsequent discussions into the violent conduct which has resulted so tragically.

Burning of a Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, N. Y., July 14.—The State Lunatic Asylum, at this place, took fire this morning. The dome and west wing are entirely destroyed, and other wings slightly injured. Loss $200,000. The inmates were removed to a grove in the vicinity, and guarded by the military.

Dr. Rose, a prominet citizen, was fatally injured by the falling of burning timber.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In State v. Trim Hopkins, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Jim Wright, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Felton v. White, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Spencer v. Carter from Hyde, affirming judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Knight v. Knight, in equity, from Edgecombe; declaring the defendants alone entitled. Also, in Mallory v. McNair, from Richmond; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, Bartlett v. Simmons, from Camden; judgment affirmed. Also, in State v. Rose, from Stanly; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

By BATTLE, J. In Bank of State v. Fowle and others, in equity, from Wake, decretal order for sale. Also, in Robbins v. Windley, in equity, from Beaufort; defendant Windley not bound to elect. Also, in Hartsfield v. Jones, from Greene. Also in Campbell v. Branch, from Harnett; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

PER CURIAM.—In Ward v. Laws, in equity, from Wake—decree for an account. State v. Barton, from Richmond—affirmed. Also, in Ward v. Turner, in equity, from Martin—decree for plaintiff. Also, in Fisher v. Carroll, in equity, from Sampson—decree for plaintiff.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Roberts v. Watson, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boykin v. Perry, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Silverthorn v. Fowle, from Hyde; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Rowland v. O'Rorke, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitset v. Brown, in equity from Caswell, directing an account. Also, in Patterson v. McMasters, in equity from Alamance, directing an account.

By PEARSON, J. In Winder v. Blake, from Wake, *venire de novo.* Also, in Wakefield v. Smithwick, from Martin, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Lockhart v Lockhart, in equity from Northampton, reversing the decretal order of the Court of Equity. Also, in Gardner v. Pike, in equity from Randolph. Also, in McKimmon v. Rodgers, in equity from Wake, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Graves v. Howard, in equity from Caswell.

By BATTLE, J. In Averitt v. Murrell, from Onslow, judgment affirmed. Also, in Bridges v. Wilkins, in equity from Edgecombe. Also, in Brown v. Pratt, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill. Also, in Vass v. Freeman in equity from Wake, bill dismissed. Also, in Lea v. Brown, overruling the exception and confirming the report. Decree accordingly.

Superior Courts—Fall Circuits.

The following is the arrangement made by the Judges of the Circuits for the Fall ridings:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge Caldwell.
Newbern, "	" Ellis.
Raleigh, "	" Saunders.
Hillsboro', "	" Manly.
Wilmington "	" Bailey.
Salisbury, "	" Person.
Mountain, "	" Dick.

Raleigh Standard.

Mexico.

The news from Mexico, brought by the Isabel at Charleston, will be found included in the following compilation:

By arrival of the English steamer Dee, at Havana, on the 9th inst., we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th and City of Mexico to 3d inst.

The vomito had prevailed to some extent at Vera Cruz, but had not assumed an epidemic form. No sickness at all existed among the shipping.

The steamer Texas arrived from New Orleans on the 4th, being her first trip under the new contract made by the Post-office Department with Garrison, Morgan & Co.

But two war vessels were at Vera Cruz—a Spanish steamer, some time in port, and an English brig

Much activity prevailed in making preparations for a warm reception of the long talked of "Spanish fleet." Extensive earth works, a la Sebastopol, are being thrown up on each side of the town, and the forts and the castle of San Juan are being placed in a thorough state of defence.

Considerable bodies of troops have left the city of Mexico for the coast, but will probably proceed no further than the declivity of the table land, until the near approach of the valiant Spaniards shall render their presence necessary at Vera Cruz.

In the interior as well as at Vera Cruz, all parties are invited to resist the bold pretentions of Spain, and the result promises to show that there is *one* question which can arouse a thorough national feeling.

The election for Presidential Electors and for State officers have mostly taken place, and sufficient was known to render certain the election of General Comonfort.

Don Miguel Liree di Tijeda, the distinguished author of the church property law and late Minister of Treasury, has addressed a spirited and patriotic appeal to his friend, in which, while irrevocably withdrawing his own name as a candidate for the presidency, he urges all to rally to the continued support of an administration which has consistently and perseveringly shown its adherence to the plan of Ayutla, and which has yet a great work to do in completing and establishing those reforms which any change of men or division among the liberal party would only tend to retard. The stand he has taken has had a powerful influence in restoring a feeling of unity among the liberalistas.

Don Diego Alvarez has been elected Governor of the State of Guerrero. Sen. Ramon, the late Governor of the state of Vera Cruz, has been re-elected.—Generally the results of the elections had been to place men of thoroughly liberal views in office.

The entire Republic is at this moment, for a wonder, in a state of tranquility—free from outbreak or revolution of any kind.

Mejia, a noted revolutionary partisan, and who has been constantly opposed to the present Government, has just been taken prisoner by Gen. Rosas Landa, and his forces completely disbanded.

In the South Juan Vicario, a semi-robber or "riaccionario," has been completely routed by the division of Gen. Negrata, and his career has doubtless ere this been put an end to.

Gen. Alvarez has also succeeded in dispersing the revolted Indians at Chilapa, and that affair may be considered as terminated.

In every direction good fortune still seems to attend the star of Comonfort, though so long continued and invariable success argues something more than good fortune, it proves great ability and sagacious management.

Rail Road enterprises are attracting much attention. The road to Guadalupe has been finished, and its opening celebration was to take place on the 4th July, a day, by the way, becoming quite popular with the Mexicans, judging from its frequent selection for public celebrations. The Engineer of this road, Robert S. Gorsuch, Esq., is an American, and has the honor of completing the first rail road in Mexico.

The Tacubaya road is being pushed forward rapidly by its energetic projector, George L. Hammeken, Esq., and will probably be opened for operation in August.

Attention is being turned to a new route for the Vera Cruz Rail Road, viz: to effect a connection with the City of Mexico by a branch leading from near the middle of the Vera Cruz and Acapulco Road, and thus save the building of about one-half of either road, as well as by this road reach the City of Mexico by a lower grade than is possible by any other line. From the latter city to Matamoras—the point where this connection would be effected—recent surveys show a route possessing wonderful natural facilities, and permitting the building of the road at a comparatively very low rate.

Don Manual Escardon, the richest banker in Mexico, has recently taken a large interest in one of the Rail Roads now building, and it is expected will embark very heavily in the Vera Cruz road.

Generally, a disposition to embark in the great industrial enterprises and improvements of the age, seems to be manifestly taking the place of that feverish desire for political change which has so long proved a curse to Mexico, and has been the great bar to her progress.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—By an arrival to-day we have seventeen days later intelligence from Mexico. The news is unimportant. The local elections were generally in favor of the government party.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK July, 13.—The steam ship *Star of the West* has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 4th inst. She brings $1,500,000 in spicie, and San Francisco dates to the 20th ult.

The quantity of public lands sold and located in Wisconsin to the present time exceeds 9,000,000 acres.

Walker and the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

The telegraph reports that a caucus of the "National" Democracy of Kansas have declared their satisfaction with Gov. Walker's policy, and have signified a desire that the Constitution should be submitted to all the inhabitants of the Territory, without regard to the legal qualification of voters. This circumstance is seized upon by the apologists of Walker and paraded in justification of his conduct.

Now, did anybody ever hear of so monstrous an assertion of the principle of squatter sovereignty as is involved in the declaration that a contemptible caucus of politicians may determine the destiny of a Territory? Who authorized the Convention at Lecompton to speak in the name of the South? What right had they to represent the people of the Territory, and to decide that the Constitution should be disposed of in a manner not provided for by the laws of Kansas? This is another instance of gross usurpation.

But the apologists of Walker allege that the Convention at Lecompton represented the pro-slavery party of Kansas. We deny it. We affirm, on the contrary, that this caucus was composed exclusively of the creatures of Walker, and that its only function was to register his arbitrary edicts. True, a Southern man presided over the Convention; but he was the identical individual whom President Pierce dismissed from office for complicity with Reeder in his land speculations. A fit tool, indeed, of Walker's infamous purposes! For the rest, we defy any one of Walker's apologists to cite the name of a solitary champion of slavery who figured in the Lecompton caucus. Was Atchison there, or Jones, or Stringfellow, or Whitfield? and what was the result of the proceedings of this caucus? The nomination of a Michigan Abolitionist to succeed Whitfield in the Congress of the United States! This fact sufficiently illustrates the character of a convention which is represented as the mouthpiece of the pro-slavery party of Kansas.

The assertion is made that the pro slavery party in Kansas endorse Walker's policy. Well, what would this circumstance prove, if true, *but that Walker has succeeded in prostituting the "pro slavery party" to the scheme of abolitionizing Kansas?* For nobody denies that the inevitable effect of Walker's policy will be to expel slavery from Kansas, and to bring it into the Union as a free soil State; and the effect that the party which once professed to advocate slavery now approve this policy, only shows that they are engaged in the enterprise of abolitionizing the territory. It is a contradiction in terms to call that party pro-slavery which supports Walker's anti slavery policy.

But we deny that the Lecompton caucus represented the pro-slavery party of Kansas. We deny that the pro-slavery party of Kansas approve Walker's conduct. We affirm, on the contrary, that every individual who desires to introduce slavery into the territory utterly repudiates Walker and his policy; and we pledge ourselves to make good the declaration by testimony which nobody can impeach or resist.

Yet, it is not surprising that the New York Herald and other apologists of Walker should avail themselves of a mendacious telegraphic report with the vain hope of opposing some resistance to the irresistable assaults of the Southern press.—*The South.*

From Liberia.

DEATH OF J. M. RICHARDSON.—The barque Utah has just arrived from Liberia. She is the bearer of sad intelligence to the friends of colonization. The experiment in sugar making had been confided to a considerable extent to J. M. Richardson, near Millsburgh, and a large sugar mill has just been shipped to him.

We have the news of his untimely death by drowning. Mr. Richardson had several boats, but these being employed, he started for Monrovia down the St. Paul's river, in a canoe, which was heavily loaded with shingles, &c. When part of the way down, Mr. Richardson recollected an order for certain articles which he was to fill that day, and stopped to get them.

The native boys in the canoe, and others, tried to dissuade him from taking them, lest the canoe should be swamped; but being a good swimmer, and very determined, he took the articles on board. Between Virginia and Caldwell, the river is half a mile wide, and in crossing it the canoe filled with water. All on board jumped into the river, and kept the canoe from turning over, by steadying it as they swam by its side. Mr. Richardson had with him $1000 in drafts and money, to pay over to certain parties on account of the estate of J. B. Jordan. He directed one of the native boys to take that box, and swim ashore with it.

The boy's departure left the canoe unequally manned, and it capsized, when Mr. Richardson sank and was drowned. When his body was found, there were marks of injury on the head, as if he had been struck by some of the articles when the canoe turned over.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

LATER FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the brig Bahia from Port au Prince, we have received Haytien dates to June 27th. The city was slowly recovering from the effects of the disastrous conflagration which has recently visited it. The Chamber of Representatives have presented to the Emperor an address expressive of their gratitude for his exertions in saving the capitol from total destruction. Solouque has been amusing his subjects by bestowing armorial bearings upon a number of the Haytien nobility, which, on penalty of being forfeited, must be forthwith affixed to their hotels, letters, carriages, &c.—The mottoes have nearly all some allusion to the Emperor—as, for instance, "My Creator and my Emperor," "Love of Country, Fidelity to the Emperor," "Gratitude and Devotion to the Emperor," "Glory and Honor to Faustin I," &c., &c.

Port au Prince was well supplied with provisions, and several vessels were discharging. The arrivals of coffee were 3,222 bags—closing prices $162.—Doubloons were quoted at $290 a $292. Business was dull at Cape Haytien, notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions. Coffee sells at $146 a $148. Eight thousand dollars have been raised here for the sufferers by fire in Port au Prince. There had been quite a favorable change of affairs at Gonaives, where business was brisk. Provisions were plenty and coffee was selling at $160. Doubloons $292 a $300. At Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Jeremie provisions were plenty, or would soon be, and coffee was quoted at $138 and $145.—*New York Evening Post.*

We have files from Bermuda to the 30th ult., but the papers contain no local news. Later advices from the other West India Islands had been received there. A planter in Barbadoes calulates the excess of the value of the sugar crop of that island this year over that of last, owing to the advance in price, at not less than £750,000. There were disturbances at Dominica, arrising out of public dissatisfaction at the legislation on the subject of the rum duty. The Governor has been requested to dissolve the Assembly, but declined. Riots ensued and some blood was spilt. In Granada a colored man had been elected to the House of Assembly. At St. Vincent the cane crop, already reaped, reached ten thousand hogsheads. A. W. Perot, of Demerara, had purchased plantation Success, in that colony, for $41,000.

N. Y. Herald.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The city is quiet throughout. No person was killed at the recent riot. Six policemen and eight other persons were wounded. Three regiments were under arms all night, but they were dismissed this morning.

Col Fremont is lying seriously ill here.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Capt. Wharton has arrived from Fort Kearney, and reports that advices have been received at that fort, stating that Summers' command was about 80 miles from Fort Laramore, and all well. There is no truth in the report, that part of Summers' command had been cut off.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Capt. Montgomery of the steamer Roanoke, inducing the belief that the difficulties between New Granada and the United States are in a fair way for settlement.

The Riot in the Seventeenth Ward.

The last phase of the new order of things in our police arrangements, is the fatal disturbance that occurred in the Seventeenth Ward on Sunday night, and which was continued through the day yesterday. According to all the testimony that can be obtained from eye-witnesses, this disturbance and all its fatal results grew out of the indiscretion of the new police force. The origin of the new row which has already cost one innocent man his life, appears to be this: Two men got into an ordinary dispute on the corner of the street. The police interfered, and upon the first shadow of a pretext began to fire their pistols into the crowd.—Honest men naturally resisted this summary style of proceedings, and one man lost his life from the promiscuous onslaught of the terrified and armed police. The upshot of this was that the whole district was in a state of extreme excitement all day yesterday, and it became necessary to hold a military force in readiness to quell any new disturbance. All this might have been avoided by a moment's deliberation.

The Germans of this neighborhood are a loyal and law-abiding people, and can only be driven to resistance of any legal power by a gross usurpation. The old police force of the Ward volunteered yesterday to save the district from a general scene of bloodshed, and their effort was successful up to a late hour in the evening.

N. Y. Daily News 14th inst.

From the New York Day Book.

Governor Walker and his Friends.

The ultra southern papers are not sparing in their denunciations of Gov. Walker's Kansas policy, and whilst the Washington Union is defending him on very just and democratic grounds, as offering to the people of Kansas that protection in their legitimate rights which the people of all the other territories have enjoyed, his free soil friends in the North are defending him on very different grounds, namely, for endeavoring to make Kansas a free State. The Evening Post "rejoices that, for the first time in twenty years, the national government begins to pay respect to the great and growing anti-slavery sentiment of the North." The ultra Southern papers condemn Governor Walker for precisely that which the anti-slavery papers commend him for; both look upon his course in the same light, both consider it anti-slavery in its tendency, whilst the Washington Union contends that it is neither anti nor pro slavery, but an independent neutral course, such as the administration approves and has marked out for itself. Up to the present time the national Democratic party has never been neutral on the slavery question, though a large portion of those who, like the Evening Post, have co-operated with it and counted themselves of it, have tried to make it so. It is, therefore, quite natural for them to "rejoice" at the "respect" paid by the administration to the "great anti-slavery sentiment of the North"

Governor Walker commenced his Kansas policy in this city by paying respects to the anti-slavery sentiment of the Black Republican press. After settling his free-soil friends in good snug berths, organizing an opposition in Tammany Hall to Mayor Wood, he invited two or three of our Black Republican editors to meet him in consultation, and make known to them, and through them to the public, his Kansas policy.

Now, there was nothing in all this that Governor Walker had not a perfect right to do. His well known character as a speculator and his ambition for the Presidency warranted the expectation that he would cultivate the northern free-soil sentiment and use his influence to make Kansas a free State, and therefore, when we saw this wooing and cooing and "fixing up things," with the Black Republicans, we were not disappointed. Nearly all the leaders of the Black Republican party—and many leading Democrats, too—are more or less interested in "town sites" in Kansas. They have bought townships, and are parceling them out to their friends and associates and are getting as many "outsiders" interested in village lots as possible. They are the "bulls" in the great Kansas market, and as it is generally conceded that if Kansas is a free State and settled by northern working men, more villages will be built up and village lots sell higher than if it is a slave and purely agricultural State, it is natural that men owning townships should use all their influence to make it a free State. These Kansas speculators have not one particle of principle about them, and were it for their interest that Kansas should be a slave State, they would labor just as hard for it as they do now to make it a free State. Wilson and Banks, and Hanscomb and Greeley, and Matteson and Thayer, and Weed and Lane, all own townships in Kansas and desire, of course, to get in a northern working population to whom they can sell town lots.

In the language of Wall street, these men are all "bulls;" Walker is a "bull;" Saunders is a "bull;" all the speculators are "bulls;" whilst the great agricultural South is a "bear." The working men of the North are "bears," though they are used by the "bulls" to advance the price of lots in Kansas. The farmers all over the Union are "bears," but they have been made crazy about niggers, and all to help up the prices of lots. "Build up villages, get up manufacturing towns, bring in your merchants and leaders, construct railroads and raise the price of lots" has been the cry of "bull" speculators all through and all over the West, and the people have listened—not died—and bled for these patriots.

Whatever will advance the price of land, that is their policy, and it is impossible for one of them to be a true Democrat as for a pig to roost in a cherry tree. They may think themselves Democrats, and belong to the Democratic party, but their interest being forever and always with the enemies of Democracy, they will as surely play into their hands and work for them and with them as the merchant will look for a profit on his merchandise.

Governor Walker, like the rest of them, wants Kansas to be a free State, and if he can bring it about by any apparently fair means, he will do it. To expect any other course than the one he is pursuing from him, is idle, for besides having an eye to the great North to support him for the Presidency in 1860, he is in with that class of men known as speculators. He belongs to them, is one of them, and must do and act for them as for himself. It is a great pity that he professes just at this time to be a Democrat.

We shall continue this subject another day and endeavor to show the position and dangers of the national administration in its attempt to make an army for its defense out of the deserters and runaways from the two opposing hosts, and also its means of escape.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the people of Mecklenburg on the 20th May, 1775. They should be preserved and cherished by every true Carolinian:

RESOLUTIONS.

Read by *Col. Thomas Polk.*

Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegience to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain all and every of our former laws—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authorities therein.

Resolved, That it is further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present, of this delegation, shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committee-man," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized Government be established in this province.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER,
JOHN McKNITT ALEXANDER,
EPHRAIM BREVARD,
HEZEKIAH J. BLACK,
JOHN PHIFER,
JAMES HARRIS,
WILLIAM KENNON,
JOHN FORD,
RICHARD BARRY,
HENRY DOWNS,
EZRA ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
JOHN QUEARY,
HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER,
ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
ZACCHEUS WILSON,
WAIGHTSTILL AVERY,
BENJAMIN PATTON,
MATTHEW McCLULE,
NEIL MORISON,
ROBERT IRVIN,
JOHN FLENNAGIN,
DAVID FREESE,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
RICHARD HARRIS,
THOMAS POLK.

COMING DOWN.—Corn is now selling at Greensboro' for $1.10, per bushel, and flour for $3 25 per hundred.—*Patriot.*

Domestic Happiness.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,"
The bardon of Eden sings;
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
And wave his purple wings."
But rain-drops from the clouds of care
May bid that lamp be dim,
And the boy Love will pout and swear,
'Tis then no place for him.

So mused the lovely Mrs. Dash,
'Tis wrong to mention names;
When for her surly husband's cash
She urged in vain her claims;
"I want a little money, dear,
For Vandervoort and Flandin,
Their bill, which now has run a year,
To-morrow mean to hand in."

"More," cried the husband, half asleep,
"You'll drive me to despair;"
The lady was too proud to weep,
And too polite to swear.
She bit her lip for very spite,
He felt a storm was brewing,
And dream'd of nothing else all night,
But brokers, banks, and ruin.

He thought her pretty once, but dreams
Have sure a wondrous power,
For to his eye, the lady seems
Quite alter'd since that hour;
And Love, who, on their bridal eve,
Had promised long to stay;
Forgot his promise, took French leave,
And bore his lump away.

VIDOCQ.—Now that the great French thief-taker is no more, we are hearing told anew many of those clever things about him, which formed the staple of his memoirs, published years ago. The following is one of the best of them, and is fresher than some that are going the rounds. It is from the Paris correspondence of the New York Times:

A rich merchant of Paris went to Vidocq to consult on a deficit of 150,000 francs, which he found on his book. Vidocq demanded—

"What is the age of your cashier?"

"Twenty-five. But I am as sure of him as of myself; he has also been robbed; he is a victim like myself."

Are you married?"

"Yes."

"How old is your wife? Is she handsome? Is she honest?"

"Oh, sir, my wife is virtue itself—honorable, attached to me, above—

"Never mind all that; your cashier twenty-five; is your wife handsome?"

"Since you insist upon knowing she is handsome; but—"

"But! but! no matter about the buts! You wish to find your money, don't you, and you have confindence in me?"

"Of course I have, since I am here!"

"Very well then, go back home, make her believe that you are going on a journey, and introduce me into the house."

This was done. The merchant left home and Vidocq hid himself in a closet near the chamber of the lady. Breakfast received, a young man was shown in, and was thus addressed by Madame:

"Very well, Arthur, he is gone, but he suspects us, and we are lost."

The rival of Carpenter went over a long tirade of love and desolation, concluding with these words:

"Only one road is left open for us; let us take what remains and embark for—

Vidocq stepped out of his concealment. Tableau!

"My children, be calm, or I'll brake both your heads," said Vidocq. "We understand each other, I suppose? Now, tell me where is the stolen money?"

"We have only 100,000 francs left," replied the woman.

"Are you telling the truth?"

"Oh, I swear it."

"Very well! Give it to me." The money was given over.

"Now, then, let this affair be forgotten; never speak of it to your husband, and he shall know nothing. As for you, sir, give me your delicate little thumbs." He placed handcuffs on the gentlemen, conducted to Havre, put him on a ship bound for America, and left him with the French adieu, "Go and hang yourself elsewhere."

Vidocq came back to Paris, handed the 100,000 francs to the merchant, saying: "Your cashier was the thief, but he had spent 50,000 francs of the money with a *danseuse;* I embarked him for New York." Afterwards no happier family was ever known than that of the merchant.

A LAND SPECULATION.—Before Suggs opened his saddle bags to pay the Indian woman for the land, General Lawson, who wanted a slice, came to Suggs and said, "Mr. Suggs," said he, "I'd like to have an interest in your contract and I'm willing to pay for it; I'll find the money to pay the Indian, and give you an interest of one-third." "Not 'thout I was willing, would ye?" asked Snuggs jerringly. "I'll do better than that," said Taylor, wiping the blood from his nose; "I'll furnish the money and give you half the land sells for when we part with it!", "Very proberbly," remarked Simon, "but unless some on ye counts out five hundred and furnishes your own money to buy the land with, I shall have to unlock those here," patting the saddle bags, "and buy it for myself." "I'll do it!" said Colonel Bryan who had been making a calculation on the inside of the crown of his hat—"I'll do it!" "Ah," said Suggs, "*that's* what made the chickens squall. *You're* the man I'm huntin'! Draw your weeping!" The land was forthwith certified to Suggs, who immediately transferred it to Bryan. Now, gentlemen," said the captain, "everybody's satisfied—aint they?" "If they *aint* they, *ought* to be," replied Colonel Bryan, who was delighted with his bargain. "I think *so, too,*" remarked Suggs, "and bein' as that's the case," he continued, opening his saddle bags, "as I had to act before all as if my saddle bags were full of gold and silver, or else lose my chance of profit here, I'll now throw out these here rocks and old iron, for it's mighty tiresome to a horse!" and the captain *did* throw out the rock and old iron for he had not a dollar in the world! The speculators vanished.

"This here's a mighty hard world," murmured the captain to himself, musingly, "to get along in. Ef a feller don't make every sidge cut, he's in the back ground directly. It's tile and strive, and tussle every way to make an honest livin'. Well!" he continued, in a strain of unusual piety, as he threw up and caught a roleau of dollars; "well, there is a Providence that purvides; and ef a man will *only* stand squar' up to what's right it *will* prosper his endeavors to make something' to feed his children on! Yes, there *is* a Providence! I should like to see the man who would say there ain't. I don't hold with no sich. Ef a man says there ain't no Providence, you may be sure there's something wrong *here*," striking in the region of his breast pocket—"and *that* man will swindle you, ef he can—*certain!*"—*Scenes in Georgia.*

Swamp Lands.

The General Land Office has just issued a patent in favor of the State of Florida, for the overflowed and swamp lands of that State, in accordance with the act approved by Congress September 28, 1850, which embraces about one hundred and fifty-seven thousands acres. A similar patent will shortly be issued for about four thousand acres in favor of the State of Missouri.

THREE MORE UNITED STATES ARRESTS.—Three more parties have been arrested in Ohio and held to bail charged with obstructing United States officers in the execution of their duty in the "Green county rescue case." They are Probate Judge Baldwin, Sheriff Clarke, and State Senator Brand, Champaign county. They were arrested in Urbana by United States Deputy Marshal Poffenbarger, and produced before United States Commissioner Newhall, in Cincinnati, and were held to bail in $1,500 each to appear for examination, at their request, on the 14th instant.

FINE WHEAT.—We saw, a few weeks since, upon the farm of our esteemed friend, Phillip Barrow, Esq., near Sedge Garden, in this county, one of the most beautiful fields of wheat we have ever beheld. A number of stalks, taken from it, measured near six feet in height, and one reached as high as six feet two inches. The average height of the whole lot, indeed, would fall little below this measurement. The piece of ground upon which this wheat grew, was not prepared with greater care than any other on the farm, but the superiority in quality and yield is the result of a thorough and systematic mode of culture.—*Western Sentinel.*

LIBERIAL.—Mr. Geo. Peabody, the eminant London Banker, has made an additional contribution of $30,000, for the building of the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, making in all $350,000 contributed him.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. NORTH CAROLINA.—A writer, in comparing Massachusetts with North Carolina, (its statistics being more convenient and population more nearly equal,) shows that the producions of North Carolina were ten times as great as those of Massachusetts. The moral and physical condition of her people exhibits a most startling difference in favor of Southern institutions. The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit the following result—the population, remember, being nearly equal: In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prison, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 44. In jails, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In penitentiaries, in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusett, $246,000; in North Carolina, $10,000—statistics which deserve, we think, the serious study of every Christian, patriot and philanthropist of the Union.—*Norfolk (Va.) Argus.*

An Englishman, full as a nut of the English phlegm of an Englishman, was traveling on a certain railroad when a sudden halt and loud report informed the passengers that some accident had happened. Every one rushed out, of course, to see what was the matter, except Mr. Phlegm, who sat tranquilly, as if not at all interested in any thing beyond the halo of his own thoughts. Presently a person came up and informed him that the engine had burst its boiler.

"Awe?"

Then came another, saying that there were fifteen persons killed.

"Awe?"

But finally the third messenger rushed up in great haste and said:

"My dear sir, your valet is blown into a hundred pieces!"

"Awe! *Just bring me the piece that contains the key to my portmanteau!*"

DRAWBACK ON SUGARS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has had for some time under advisement the drawback allowed upon hard refined sugars exported to foreign ports, the old figure of 1½c. per lb. not being a fair allowance at the current rates of raw sugar. The New York Express learns that the decision has been given, and the allowance raised to 2¼ cents.

From the National Intelligencer.

Treasury Forms.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the public press stating that the Hon. R. J. Walker, after handling hundreds of millions of dollars as Secretary of the Treasury, retired from that office as poor as a primitive Christian. We are induced to notice this paragraph solely with a view to correct the very general belief that prevails that *a* Secretary of the Treasury has the handling of the public money, when he never touches a dollar of it, and cannot even draw his own salary without the previous consent and signature of four other officers of the Treasury, viz: the Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register.

Every demand or account against the United States is first presented to the proper auditor, (of whom there are six,) with all the papers and vouchers, who fully examines it in all its bearings, and disallows any item that is irregular or not supported by proper vouchers. He then fills up a printed blank certifying the amount due, &c, and passes it, with all the papers, to the proper comptroller, (of whom there are two,) and, if found correct as passed by the auditor, the comptroller certifies the same, and it then goes to the register for record. From him it is passed to the warrant clerk, who examines his ledger to see that there is money to the credit of the proper appropriation to meet the demand; and if so, he fills up a blank mandate or warrant, to be signed by the Secretary, and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, directing him to pay A. B. such an amount, for such an object, and out of such an appropriation. This warrant has then to go to the Comptroller to be examined and signed by him, and then again to the Register for examination and record; and it is then ready for the Treasurer, who gives his draft or check upon one of the Subtreasurers or other public depositaries, at such point as may be most convenient to the party receiving the money.—But the forms do not end here. This check must go to the Register to be examined and compared with his previous record, and, if correct, he countersigns it, and it is returned to the Treasurer, who hands it to the proper owner, taking his receipt for the same.

Confidential clerks are selected in each Department as disbursing agents, to pay salaries and other expenses of the Departments or of their separate bureaus. Towards the close of each month these disbursing agents make a requisition for the amount required to pay the salaries and other expenses, designating generally the different items. To obtain this requisition it must go through all the above forms, requiring the signatures of the Secretary, Comptroller, Auditor, Register, and Treasurer; and when the check of the latter is given the money is not actually drawn, but the check is simply deposited to the credit of the disbursing agent, the cashier of the Treasury thus merely removing that sum from the general mass of money in the Treasury to the individual credit of the agent. The latter then gives his checks on the Treasurer in favor of those entitled to salaries or other demands, and those checks are charged to him; and his account is kept by the Treasurer on precisely the same basis as individuals keep their accounts with incorporated banking institutions, the deposites and checks being regularly entered in a bank book. It is from this disbursing agent that the Secretary, in common with the clerks of his office, receives a monthly check for his salary, giving his receipt for the same. At the end of each quarter the disbursing agent states his account, charging himself with all his disbursements, with a separate and regular voucher for each payment, showing the balance he may have on hand, which balance must correspond with the sum to his credit with the Treasurer's cashier. These accounts and vouchers are all passed upon the same as other accounts by the Auditor. &c., and settled in conformity with the books of the Treasury.

It is not at all unusual that, in the settlement of accounts at the Treasury, a balance is found to be due parties for less than a dollar, the warrant for the payment of which small sum must go through all the preceding forms before the money can be obtained from the vaults; and we recollect hearing a former Secretary say that on one occasion, when signing a batch of warrants, he had just put his signature to one for nearly a million of dollars, and the next succeeding one was for twenty-seven cents. This might be called "from the sublime to the ridiculous."

It is another proof added to many others of the superior genius of Hamilton, that all the present system, forms, checks, and balances of the Treasury Department originated with him, without his having a precedent or model to work from, and that, after an experiment of seventy years, no improvement has been made, though no doubt many have been suggested or attempted, upon his original plan.

English Anecdotes.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, just published, contains some amusing stories. One is of a young counsel, who had the reputation of being a very impudent fellow, but whose memory was apt to fail him. He began a speech with "the unfortunate client who appears by me—the unfortunate client who appears by me—my Lord—my unfortunate client—." The chief justice interposed in a soft encouraging tone, "You may go on, sir; so far the court is quite with you." On another occasion, a Quaker coming into the witness box at Guildhall without a broad brim or dittoes, and rather smartly dressed, the crier put the book into his hand, and was about to administer the oath, when he required to be examined on his *affirmative*. Another witness having given rambling and discreditable answer, was asked what he was, and said "I employ myself as a surgeon." "But does any one else employ you as a surgeon?" asked Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough.—Henry Hunt, the famous demagogue, having been brought up to receive sentence on a conviction for holding a seditious meeting, began his address in mitigation of punishment, by complaining of certain persons who had accused him of "stirring up the people by dangerous eloquence." His Lordship answered, "impartiality as a judge calls on me to say, sir, that in accusing you of that, they do you great injustice." A very tedious bishop having yawned during his own speech, Lord Ellenborough exclaimed: "Come, come, the fellw shows symptoms of taste; but this is encroaching on our province."—Soon after he was made Chief Justice he removed to a splendid mansion in St. James's Square. To give an idea of its size to an old lawyer of Chancery Lane, he said, "Sir, if you let off a piece of ordance in the hall, the report is not heard in the bed-rooms."

LAWS AND JOURNALS.—The Laws of the last Legislature have been in operation for months, and the time allowed for their distribution has long passed by, and yet we know nothing of them. The Courts have appointed Inspectors for the August election, without knowing the provisions of the Act amending the Constitution, called the Free Suffrage Act, and consequently could not comply with them.—The time has arrived for taking the Tax Lists, and yet not a single magistrate is notified if there is any new regulation or alteration in the Revenue Act.—Such a delay has never occured before, and demands at least investigation.

Many complaints have been made about the distribution of the Journals also, and the Public Printers have come out with a statement that they have performed their duty, that both the Laws and Journals have been printed and delivered by them in due time. Now it would seem incumbent on the Bookbinder, and Secretary of State who is charged with the duty of distributing them, to give some account of the delay.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

A DESERVED REBUKE.—The good people of Boston are in a *furore* of indignation respecting the oration delivered by one Rev. Mr. Alger before the city authorities of the modern Athens on the fourth. Here is an "elegant extract" from the patriotic orator's discourse: "When we are lifting our marble martyr to his niche on Bunker Hill, the slaveholder who forced the fugitive slave bill down our throats is introduced with complimentary flunkeyism in the very shadow of the awful place, and we listen to his haughty toned commonplaces with respectful patience." This vulgar abuse is intended for the special benefit of Senator Mason, of Virginia; John P. Kennedy of Maryland; Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen who participated in the inauguration of the statue of General Warren, on the 17th ult., at Bunker Hill.—The respectable portion of the Boston press unsparingly denounce the bad taste displayed by Rev. Mr. Alger, and the board of aldermen of that city refused unanimously to pass the usual vote of thanks to the orator who treated them to an abolition harangue when they bargained for something in keeping with the celebration of our national anniversary.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We note sales of $7,000 in New York at 87½. This is the lowest point we have known our State stocks to reach. We suppose this fall is owing to the payment of interest on July 1.—*Fay. Observer.*

ACADEMY OF VISITATION.—The closing exercises of the Academy of Visitation, at Georgetown, D. C, took place Wednesday. The President of the United States was present. The first honors in the senior circle were awarded; among others to Miss Mary Pizzini, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Hibernia Ferrall, of Halifax, N. C. Some very handsome paintings were exhibited, some being from the pencils of Miss Pizzini, and Miss Gilliam, of Petersburg, Va. The medals and premiums were distributed by President Buchanan, who also placed the crowns and honors on the heads of the successfull young ladies.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.—Seven ships arrived at Boston Thursday from Calcutta, Padang and Manilla. About thirty other vessels are on their homeward voyage from that country for Boston. The price of India goods has improved in the Boston market.

WHEELBARROW RACE.—A wheelbarrow race, wager $9, came off at Dedham, Mass., a day or two since. The winner was Wm. Colburn. Maj. Ben Perley Poore, being on a visit to the West, was not entered.

EXTENT OF ST. LOUIS.—The present limits of the city of St. Louis, recently extended, contain 9,850 acres, or an area of fifteen and a half square miles. The length of the city is six and one-fourth miles, width two and a half miles.

To the Friends and Patrons of the Wilmington Journal.

On the 4th day of September next, the Weekly Journal will enter upon its 14th volume; and the Daily Journal upon its 7th volume, on the 5th day of the same month.

Both papers will appear in new and beautiful type, which the foundry is now engaged in casting, expressly for the purpose. The new dress of the Journal, will, we feel confident, leave nothing to be desired on the score of beauty, distinctness or convenience.

It will be our constant effort to render the editorial and news departments of the paper equal to its mechanical execution, and worthy of the very liberal patronage which has been extended to it during the many years of its publication in this place. We are aware that promises are seldom borne out by performance, and can only refer to the past as the best guarantee for the future. This much, however, we may say:—that we will enter upon the new volume with enlarged experience and more adequate facilities for the prosecution of our work, and with the determination to devote all these to the service of our subscribers.

We thus early call the notice of our friends to the anticipated change, in the hope that they may be induced to use their friendly offices for us, by aiding to extend the circulation of the Journal. It is our desire to commence the new volume with a sufficient increase of subscribers, if not immediately to remunerate us for our outlay, at least to cheer us by the consciousness that our efforts are appreciated.

A little friendly exertion on the part of each subscriber will confer a great favor upon us, and enable the Journal to go on prospering and increasing its facilities and powers for usefulness.

FULTON & PRICE,
Proprietors Daily and Weekly Journal.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office.

SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857 196-te

Herald and Com. copy te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TRUSTING that I have hitherto discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law to the satisfaction of all concerned, I announce myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the election to be held on the 6th day of August next.

JAS. A. WRIGHT.

June 18th, 1857 242-te

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles*; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies*, have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "*Bœrhave's Holland Bitters*," you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Under its influence, *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health.

See advertisement in another column.

July 14—263&46-1w.

☞ We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their gray locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.

[*Ohio Statesman.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

July 14.—263-2weod—46-2t.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 10—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen

July 11—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 11—Barqueantine Col. John McRae, Park, from Cardenas, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

12—Steamer Black River, Barber, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont.

13—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 13—Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

Yacht Minnehaha, ———, from Smithville, to master.

14.—Stermer Gen. Clinch, Relyea, from Charleston, to G. W. Davis.

IN BELOW.—Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, from Charleston.

July 14—Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, from Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux.

15—Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from Savannah to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Annie Davis, Davis, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 15—Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Newbern, to George Harriss.

16—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

9—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

10—Schr. John Forsythe, Holmes, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. George Mangham, Scudder, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores.

10—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen

11—Schr. Ida, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. New Republic, Baker, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Blooming Youth, Hindman, for Acquia Creek, Va., by G. W. Davis; with lumber.

11—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Argus Eye, Cramer, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

14—Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

14—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

15—Steamer Gen. Clinch, Relyea, for Charleston, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores

Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Hoffman, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with lumber.

15—Barque Medora, Ford, for Trinidad, Port au Spain, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

16—Brig Enterprise, Grindle, for Grand Canary, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber, &c.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by A. B. McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M. BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246-tf—43-tf

DIED.

In this town, this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock, Miss LUCY KELLEY, aged 28 years, daughter of Mrs. Sarah H. Kelley.

At the United States Hotel, Sonora, on the 6th instant, Capt. W. L. McDONALD, in the 50th year of his age, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

Captain McDonald was an old and esteemed resident of Jacksonville, Tuolumne River, and his loss is deeply felt by the community. His remains were brought here for interment. The funeral was attended by the Sons of Temperance, (of which body he was a member,) and a large number of friends. He was not a man of family, but leaves a brother and sister in Wilmington, N. C., to mourn his demise in a far distant country.

B. C.

Jacksonville, June 10, 1857.

In this town, on the 9th inst., Mrs. SARAH KNOWLTON, aged 63 years.

In Caintuck District, New Hanover county, on the 8th inst., DANIEL, son of Wm. S. and Margaret A. Pridgen, aged 15 years, 5 months and 15 days.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the residence of her husband, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Isaac B. Hawley, and third daughter of William H Hardin, of Columbia, Tenn., in the 29th year of her age.

By this event it has pleased God to remove from among us, one who was beloved and admired by all her friends for an exceedingly amiable disposition, and for the illustration, in all the relations of life, of those sterling virtues and lovely graces, which are at once the honor and the charm of woman, educated in intellect and refined by the grace of God.

The deceased was pious from childhood, and grew up under the nurture of the Episcopal Church—of which she became a communicant very early in life,—in the cultivation of those affections and in the practice of those duties which brought her to a perfection of christian character and to a ripeness of christian experience, as edifying to her friends as it was remarkable in one of her age.

It would be grateful to the heart of a warm friend to dwell upon a character so truly lovely; but let it suffice for this place, to say, that the "record" of her exemplary christian life, and of her *truly* triumphant death, "is on high," whither she has gone to reap the reward of a life of faith and devotion to God.

COM.

In Clinton, on the 25th ult., Mrs. CORNELIA M. MICKS, wife of Dr. W. G. Micks, aged 37 years.

In this town, on Sunday morning the 12th inst., FLORENCE SEARS, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. M. Stevenson, aged 20 months and 22 days.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the morning of the 8th of July, Mr JONAH D. RUSS, in the 42nd year of his age. The deceased was an estimable citizen, an affectionate husband and father. He left a young widow and three small daughters to lament their loss.

GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for the liberal support which he has so long experienced, and desirous, in return, of elevating the institution under his care, by extending the facilities for acquiring a *thorough* education, has now the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that, in addition to the services of Mr. D Mallard in the Primary Department, he has also associated with himself, in the instruction of the more advanced classes, Mr. B. F. Grady, Jr., a graduate of our own University, and well qualified to discharge all the duties that will devolve upon him.

The next session will commence, under the new arrangement, on Monday, 31st August, when pupils will be received into the various classes for which they may be prepared, and a full opportunity afforded them, of pursuing such a course of study as will best advance their future views. Thus, if preferred, the higher branches of Mathematics, Philosophy, Natural and Moral, Chemistry, &c, may be studied *without* the Classics; while the course preparatory for College, will be extended so as to qualify for admission into the Sophomore or Junior Class.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS OR 21 WEEKS.

Primary English Course	$10
Advanced do.	15
Classical and Mathematical	20

Board in the best families $40 a $45.

N. B.—*No extra charges.*

For the information of those who have no acquaintance with Mr. Grady, I subjoin two certificates, from the highest quarter, of his ability to instruct in those branches to which his attention will be more particularly directed:

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., CHAPEL HILL, June 29th, 1857.

Mr B. F. Grady, Jr., was connected with this Institution for four years, and was graduated on the 4th of this month, with the *First Distinction*. He was exemplary in the discharge of all his duties, and won the confidence and regard of his instructors.

His studies in Greek were pursued with great assiduity, and his progress was such as to secure for him a high rank in scholarship. I can safely recommend him as well qualified to give instruction in Greek, and I feel assured that he will make a faithful and efficient teacher of youth.

(Signed) M. FELTER, Prof. of Greek.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., June 29th, 1857.

Mr. B. F. Grady graduated at the University of North Carolina on the 4th of June, 1857, with the First Distinction. During the whole of his four years' connection with this Institution, his general deportment was marked by the strictest propriety, while his application to his studies was unremitting and successful.

In the Mathematical Department more especially, Mr. G. exhibited talent of a high order, and his acquirements are such, that if he should enter upon the business of teaching, he would be fully competent to prepare his pupils for admission into *any* of the Classes at the University.

(Signed) JAMES PHILLIPS, Prof. Math and Nat. Philos.

I will only add, that it is our design to spare no effort to render the Grove Academy, in all respects, worthy of the support and confidence of those who desire to educate themselves, their children or their wards.

Address, Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenansville, 17th July, 1857—[46-6w—267-em6t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c, will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, Greensboro', N. C.

July, 17th, 1857. 46-2m*

AGENCY.

DR. S. S. FITCH & CO.'S MEDICINES, 714 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHAS. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound, N. C., keeps constantly on hand these invaluable medicines for Lungs and Chronic diseases. We have used them eight years, and believe with many friends, we should have filled a consumptive's grave ere this, had it not been (under God) for the use of these means. Consumptives, don't despair—despair kills more patients than consumption. Put on as much goaheadativeness as possible, and don't give up the ship. List of medicines and guides sent to those requesting them. These medicines (external and internal) sold at the lowest cash prices; besides Dr. F.'s lectures on consumption always on hand.—We shall shortly have his new work on Health, its aids and hindrances. After 15th July may be had of the publishers, Messrs. Pudney & Russell, 79 John Street, N. Y., or his agent, Chas. H. Alexander. [July 17, '57—46-2t*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having by mutual consent dissolved their Co-partnership, requests all persons indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts to T. S. MEMORY, who is authorized to settle all claims for and against their firm.

T. S. MEMORY,
ALFRED SMITH.

Whiteville, N. C., June 8.

ALFRED SMITH, T. S. MEMORY, A. I. BUTNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of SMITH, MEMORY & BUTNER, for the transacation of a GENERAL STORE BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of the public to the same.

We intend to sell all goods as low as possible for CASH. All Groceries and many other articles will be sold for CASH only, or for PRODUCE, thereby making it desirable for those who wish to purchase, to come and examine our stock, as we intend to keep on hand a good assortment of all things necessary for our trade.

SMITH, MEMORY & BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C., June 10th, 1857 46-6w

PORK.

230 BARRELS DAILY EXPECTED. For sale by July 13. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

MOLASSES.

200 HHDS. *bright* new crop CARDENAS MOLASSES, in new packages. For sale by July 13. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realising his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousand of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. Jersey.

June 12th, 1857 237-2m—42-2m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857 246-tf

WILL sell at cost prices, our entire stock of Men's, Boy's, and Childrens' Leghorn and other styles of Straw Goods. At the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.

July 10th CHAS. D. MYERS.

HACKERS! HACKERS!! A fine assortment of Robinson's last and *best* improved Hackers, just received and for sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

July 1st.

Wilmington Brass and Iron Foundry, and Machine Shop.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and mill-work generally.

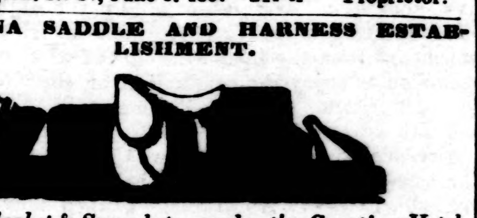
Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvements in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warranted to be as represented, or no charge will be made.

JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1. 1857—241-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts, under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal st., New York, and
No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 12-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consquent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggists generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," AT THE Wilmington Saddle, Harness AND *TRUNK MANUFACTORY.*





THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES OF TOPSAIL ACADEMY have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured for the ensuing scholastic year, the services of Mr. W. J. McKERRALL, who has heretofore discharged the duties of Principal of this Institution with such marked fidelity and efficiency.

The routine of instruction is specially adapted to the preparation of youth for a University course, and for the practical business of life. To this end, instruction of the most thorough character is imparted in the Grammars of the English, Latin and Greek languages, whilst the historians and poets of the two latter, requisite for admission to College are carefully read and critically analysed. Much attention is also bestowed on Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, and other studies essential to a sound English Education.

The great object constantly kept in view, is to give thorough instruction in every branch of education professed to be taught, and we appeal to the patrons of this Institution to say if it has not fully accomplished this purpose.

The discipline is mild and easy to those who conduct themselves properly—whilst those regulations deemed essential to the proper government of youth, removed from the restraints of home, are enforced with firmness, but without harshness.

The location of this School is at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington, in the midst of a highly moral neighborhood. It is two miles from the Sound, and the air is purified and cooled throughout the summer months by the Sea breeze.—Board can be had at convenient places in the neighborhood at Ten Dollars per month.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Fall session will commence on Thursday, the 9th day of July, proximo.

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION:

For the English branches	$15 00
" Latin and Greek, together with the above	25 00

One-half payable in advance, balance at end of the session.

Pupils will be charged from their entrance until the end of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness. For any further information, apply to

J. M. FOY, at Scott's Hill, or to
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C.

June 5th, 1857.—231-1aw6t—41-tf.

Weekly Herald and Weekly Commercial copy 6 times and send bills to this office.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened at the store on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair Brand;
40 do do Hasart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rica Sugar;
5 bbls Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls No. 1 Mackerel; besides a good many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE, 37 North Water st.

Nov. 26th.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article		
BEESWAX, ℔ ℔	..25 @	27
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 ℔s	...5 00 @	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M	.6 00 @	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ ℔.		
Tallow	......16 @	18
Adamantine	.25 @	30
Sperm	........35 @	50
COFFEE, ℔ ℔.		
Java	..........16 @	18
Laguayra	....13½ @	14
Rio	..........10½ @	12½
St Domingo	..10½ @	11½
COTTON, ℔ ℔	..13½ @	15
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	..... 0 00 @	1 20
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd	.9 @	9½
Yarn, ℔ ℔	....00 @	21
EGGS, ℔ doz	....22 @	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,		
Spts. Turp	..1 75 @	1 90
FEATHERS, ℔ ℔	.45 @	50
FISH, ℔ bbl,		
Mullets	...0 00 @	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 @	20 00
do. No. 2	00 @	15 00
do. No. 3	.11 00 @	12 00
Herrings, East	4 50 @	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	....4 50 @	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,		
Family	....0 00 @	8 50
Superfine	....0 00 @	8 00
Fine	........0 00 @	7 50
Cross	......0 00 @	7 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, per lb.	....	3½
One ton and under 5, per ton,		65 00
5 tons and over, "		62 50
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.		1 50
Per ton		9 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.		
Corn	.......0 95 @	1 00
Oats	...........65 @	68
White Beans	1 75 @	2 00
Pease, Cow	.1 35 @	1 45
Rice, rough	.0 00 @	1 00
do., clean, ℔ ℔	.......0 @	5
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	.....0 00 @	1 00
N. River	...0 82½ @	0 90
N. Carolina	.0 00 @	0 00
IRON, ℔ ℔.		
English, ass'd	..4½ @	00
American, ref	..5½ @	00
do. sheer	...0 @	00
do. hoop	....0 @	7
Swede	........5½ @	00
LIME, ℔ bbl	..1 00 @	1 05
do. fm store	1 35 @	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	.....35 @	37½
N. E. Rum	...50 @	55
Gin	..........45 @	50
Brandy	........45 @	50
do. Apple	..60 @	75
do. Peach	..85 @	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor.B'ds	..0 00 @	10 00
Wide do	.. 6 50 @	7 00
Scantling	.. 0 00 @	4 25
MOLASSES, per gallon.		
Cuba	..........54 @	55

Article		
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 ℔s.		
Virgin	.....0 00 @	3 75
Yellow dip	..0 00 @	3 05
Hard	........0 00 @	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl	..0 00 @	1 35
do., in order	0 00 @	1 60
Pitch	..do....0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, No.1,	2 00 @	6 25
do. No.2,	1 50 @	1 75
do. No.3,	1 40 @	1 50
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	....00 @	42
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26 @	30
NAILS, ℔ ℔.		
Cut	..........4½ @	4½
Wrought	......10 @	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	......2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @	0 00
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℔ bush	0 00 @	0 00
Irish, do.	.0 80 @	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	.0 00 @	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ ℔.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	......16 @	17
Middlings	..15 @	15½
Shoulders	..14 @	14½
Hog round.	15 @	16
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	..13½ @	14
Shoulders	....11½ @	12
N. C. Lard	....16 @	17
West'n do	...15½ @	16
Butter	.......26 @	28
Cheese	.......00 @	00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	...24 00 @	26 00
do. Prime	.00 00 @	20 00
Beef, Mess	.16 00 @	17 00
do. Fulton Market	.00 00 @	00 00
POULTRY		
Chickens, live,	16 @	30
do. dead,	00 @	00
Turkeys, live,	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℔.	00 @	00
SALT,		
Alum, ℔ bush	..35 @	40
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	.0 90 @	1 00
do. fine	..0 00 @	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ ℔		
Porto Rico	...12½ @	13
New Orleans,	0 @	00
Muscovado	....12 @	13½
Loaf & crush	.15½ @	16
Clarified and Granulated	.13½ @	15
SOAP, ℔ ℔	.......5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.		
Contract	...4 00 @	5 50
Common	...1 75 @	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.		
W. O Bbbl	.16 00 @	18 00
R.O.Hhd	..12 00 @	25 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.		
Shipping	...0 00 @	9 00
Mill, prime	.6 00 @	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	..4 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	..10 @	12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred———*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore...1	pr ct.	prem.	Philadelphia 1	pr ct.	prem
New York,..1	"	"	Virginia.... ½	"	"
Boston......1	"	"	Charleston,..½	"	"

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $	35
Rosin and Tar, do	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	50	a	55
Flour, do	00	a	20
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	7	a	8
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	75
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,	5	a	0
Flaxseed, per bushel,	00	a	6
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	5
Wheat, per bush.	6	a	00
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	6 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	30
Spirits Turpentine,	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	00
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	5	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			10

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	60
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	8 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	00		8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	00		8
Cotton, ℔ bale	1 50	a	0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE—The favorable advices received since our last from other markets, has caused more activity in this article, and prices have advanced 10 a 25 cents over former quotations. The arrivals continue quite small, and we note a moderate enquiry from both shippers and distillers—last sales being at $3 75 for virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 55 for old hard, per 280 lbs, at which it appears to be firm. The receipts and sales for the week just ended are as follows:

	Bbls.	Vir.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday...	237	$3 65	$2 80 a 2 85	$1 40 a 1 42½
Friday......	195	3 65	2 85	1 42½
Saturday...	560	3 65	2 85	1 42½
Monday....	990	3 75	3 05	1 55
Tuesday....	436	3 75	3 05	1 55
Wednesday.	222	3 75	3 05	1 55
Thursday...	234	3 75	3 05	1 55

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market during the early part of the week was in an unsettled condition, with prices fluctuating from 41 to 42 cents. Since Monday, however, it has ruled quite firm at highest figure, at which the market closed on yesterday—being an advance of 1 cent. No sales this morning; sellers generally holding for a higher price. The operations for the week reach 2,350 bbls, viz:

Thursday....	700 bbls.	at 42	cents	per	gallon.
Friday.......	130	" " 42	"	"	"
Do..........	100	" " 41	"	"	"
Saturday....	320	" " 41	"	"	"
Monday.....	700	" " 42	"	"	"
Tuesday.....	100	" " 42	"	"	"
Wednesday..	300	" " 42	"	"	"

ROSIN—We have nothing new to notice in the market for either grade during the past week. The receipts of Common have been meagre, and we note a limited stock offering; there seems to be very little if any demand, however, and in the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1 40 a $1 50 per bbl. The receipts of No. 1 have been fair, and we note a moderate supply on market. Sales for the week of some 12 a 1400 bbls. at $3, $3 25, $4 25, $6 a $6 25, as in quality. We quote as extremes from $2 to $6 25. Little or nothing done in No. 2, and quotations remain the same. See table.

TAR—None arriving, and in demand from shippers; would sell quick at an advance over former quotation. We quote nominally at $1 35 a $1 40 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &C.—Beeves continue to be brought in sparingly, and we note a very small supply in butchers' hands. We quote one or two lots of inferior received, and taken at 5 a 6 cents per lb for grass fed;—a *good* article would sell quick at a higher figure. No SHEEP worthy of note have been brought in for some weeks past, and the supply has become nearly or quite worked off. We quote as extremes $1 50 to $2 50 per head, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Nothing new to note in this article. The demand is moderate, and a fair supply in store, with sales in the small way at $1 20 per bushel.

COTTON—The market is almost, if not entirely bare, and we have nothing of consequence to report. Quotations in table are merely nominal. One small lot sold a few days since at 13 a 13½ cents per lb. for ordinary to middling, and Wednesday 35 bales at 14 cents for assorted grades, and 15 cents for strict middling.

EGGS—Are brought in sparingly, and sell from carts at 22 a 25 cents per dozen.

EMPTY BARRELS—For the past week or two there has been but a limited enquiry for Spirits Turpentine barrels, and the market has ruled exceedingly quiet. The stock in first hands is fully fair, and we have but small operations to notice at $1 75 a $1 90 each for second hand, as in quality;—new are generally held at $2, but we hear of no sales

FEATHERS—Little or no demand existing, and market fairly supplied. We quote from store at 45 a 50 cents per lb.

FISH—Herring are in moderate supply, and demand limited. We quote from store at $5 a $6 25 per bbl., as in quality.

FLOUR—Has ruled firmer during the past week, and an advance has taken place of 50 a 75 cents per bbl. in State brands. The stock on market has become materially reduced in the absence of receipts, and prices have a decided upward tendency. The transactions for the week have been confined to small parcels from store at $8 for superfine, and $8 50 per bbl.—at which it closes, with a fair demand from retailers.—The stock of Northern brands has been pretty much worked off, and is at present very small. We quote from store at $6 50 a $7 for fine.

GRAIN—In CORN there has been an advance since our last of five cents. The limited receipts has caused the stock in dealers' hands to become somewhat reduced, and we note a better demand. Only one cargo (1,600 bushels) has been received, and taken at $1 per bushel;—selling from store in the small way at $1 05.——OATS—No late arrivals, and we have no sales to report. The stock in dealers' hands is light and we note a moderate enquiry existing.—We quote nominally at 65 a 68 cents per bushel.——PEAS—Of all descriptions are in exceedingly light stock, and very much wanted. No late receipts or transactions, and we are unable to give a correct quotation; we therefore omit former figures.——RICE—Clean remains without alteration in price, and the stock in store is fully equal to the demand, which is confined to the trade. We quote from store at 4½ a 5 cents per lb., as in quality.

HAY—The market is fully stocked with both Northern and Eastern make, and has ruled quiet during the week.—No receipts, in the absence of which we have no transactions to report. Last sales, were at 82½ a 85 cents for Northern; and $1 for Eastern, at which the market closed dull, and parcels would hardly find sale at these figures.

LIME—We notice merely a retail demand existing, and dealers have a full supply on hand. See table for both cargo and store rates.

LUMBER—River—No late transactions, and we are unable to give a correct figure. Quotations in table are nominal.

MOLASSES—Prices remain the same as reported for several weeks past. The stock of Cuba in first hands is fully fair, with a light demand, and sales from wharf at 54 a 55 cents per gallon, in lots as wanted.

POTATOES—The market is very well supplied with new crop Irish, and prices have further declined. We quote from carts at 80 cents a $1 per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. cured BACON we have nothing of consequence to report. Owing to the limited receipts for some time past the market has become almost entirely bare, only one or two small lots now remaining in dealers hands, and we note a fair demand as existing. We quote sales of two or three small parcels from store at 16 cents per lb. for hog round. See table. The stock of Western cured in first hands remains fully fair, and as there is only a light demand, we have no transactions to report except in the small way at 11½ a 12 cents for shoulders, and 13½ a 14 cents per lb. for sides, as in quality; sugar cured hams 14 a 14½ cents.———LARD.—No change to report in prices, and no N. C. make on market; nominal at 16 a 17 cents. Western is in fair enquiry, and the stock on market is exceedingly light;—selling from store at 15½ a 16 cents per lb., as in quality.———PORK—Since our last prices have gone up a shade in other markets, which has caused a like advance here for the better qualities; stock in store fair, and demand moderate. We quote sales of Northern during the week at $20 for Prime, and $24 a $26 for Mess, according to quality.

SALT.—The market remains fairly supplied with alum, and demand limited. No late arrivals, and former receipts are selling from store at 35 a 40 cents per bushel. The receipts of Liverpool ground have been meagre for some time past, and with a reduced stock on market, we note some demand. A lot of 200 sacks received coastwise on Wednesday, and taken at 95 cents per sack.

SHINGLES AND STAVES.—The market rules exceedingly quiet for both articles, as there is very little if any demand at present existing. Quotations in table are merely nominal.

TIMBER.—Has arrived very sparingly for a few weeks past; the market, however, rules inactive, as millers show very little disposition to purchase. We note two or three rafts of extra quality shipping as sold a day or two since at $9 per M., but this figure is difficult to obtain. See table.

FREIGHTS—Since our last few or no vessels have arrived, and in consequence the market has ruled firmer, and rates to Philadelphia and New York have advanced a shade on naval stores; only one or two vessels in port not taken up, and we note a moderate quantity of produce offering for shipment. We refer to table for last prices paid.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Cotton has advanced ⅛c per lb. The sales for the day are 1000 bales. Middling is quoted at 14½ a 14⅝c per lb The sales in three days are 2100, and the receips but 200 bales. The stock on hand is 35,400 bales. The decrease in receipts at this port foots up 248,000 bales, and at all the ports 574,000 bales. Other articles are quoted even.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat—sales of old and new at $1 95 to $2. Corn is better—White 88a90, yellow 86a88 cts.

NEW YORK, July 14th.—Cotton is buoyant, sales of 1200 bales at an advance of ⅛c, 15¼ cents for Orleans Middling, and at 14 3-16 cents for Mobile do Flour firm, sales of 6,500 bbls at a decline of 5c on State and Ohio, Southern unchanged; common to good State at 6 15 a $6 35. Ohio at 6 45 a $7 40, and Southern at 7 25a$7 60. Wheat is depressed, sales of 10,000 bushels at a decline of 2 cts. white of 198a$2. Corn is quiet, sales of 28,000 bushels at a decline of 1c, mixed at 83 cents. Pork unchanged, sales of Mess at $22 90.—Beef is steady, sales of re-packed Chicago at 16a$17. Lard is buoyant, sales at 14¼ a 14¾ cents. Whiskey firm, sales of Ohio at 32½ cents. Coffee quiet, sales at 12½ cents for Rio, and at 15 cents for Laguayra. Sugar heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined, Havana at 10¾ cents, and Cuba Muscovado at 9a10½ cents. Molasses dull. Spirits Turpentine is heavy at a decline of ½c, sales at 48½ cents. Rosin is heavy, sales at $1 95. Rice is unchanged, sales at 4½ a 5¼ cts. Freights dull.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Naval Stores—Last sales as follows: Dip Turpentine, $3 22. New do. $3 45. Tar $1 25. Rosin $1 20. Spirits Turpentine 39 cents per gallon. Grain.—Corn is in good demand, but the receipts are only equal to home wants,—last boat load sold at 90 a 95 cents.

NOLFOLK, July 12.—Bacon, hog round, 15c., sides 14c., shoulders 12 a 12½c. Corn—None in the market afloat; some retail sales of white from store at 85c., measure. Flour, superfine, $8 50, extra $9, family $9 50. Lard, No. 1, 17 a 18c. No naval stores. Pea Nuts—Supply small, sales at from 60c to $1 per bushel. Staves—Receipts light; R. O. Hhd. $34 a $35; W. O. Hhd. $43 a $45. Fish—Eastern Herrings $4 50 a $5 50; Carolina, none in bbls.; half bbls. $5 25 a $5 50.

TARBORO', July 10.—Turpentine, dip, $2 a $2 25; Scrape 40 a 45c. per 100 lbs. Tar $1 a $1 10. Corn $5 a $5 50 per bbl. Cotton 11½ to 12c. Bacon 16 a 18c. Lard 14 a 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 1st.—Cotton closed firm and quiet, without any quotable change in prices; sales for three days 19,000 bales—speculators taking 2,000, and exporters 3,000. Breadstuffs were dull. Flour closed quiet; Western Canal 30s 6d a 31s 6d; southern, 31s. a 31s 6d; Ohio, 34s 6d. Wheat closed quiet and unchanged; red, 8s 6d a 9s 6d; white, 9s 6d a 10s. Corn closed very dull, and quotations were nominal; yellow and mixed, 36s a 36s 6d; white, 39s a 40s. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

Provisions were quiet and generally unchanged. Lard was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Sugar was quiet. Rice closed buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced. Rosin was heavy.

LONDON.—Baring quotes sugar dull at a decline of 6d a 1s. Tea in a large speculative inquiry.

Consols were lower at 92½ on account. The money market was active at previous rates.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 13.—Bacon 16 @ 00 cts. Beeswax 00@00. Coffee-Rio 00@00; Laguira 00@00; St. Domingo 00@0. Cotton, fair to good 14@14½c. ord. to good mid 11@12½. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family $7 25@7 50; Superfine $6 75@7 00; Fine $6 25@6 50; Scratched $5 75@6 00 Grain, Corn 1 25@ 0 00; Wheat $0 00@0 00; Oats 70 Peas 1 25@0 00; Rye 1 00@$0 00. Hides—Dry 00@00; Green 00 Lard, 17½@ 18. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 25@0 00.

Bacon—We advance our quotations. Cotton—In demand and wanted for manufacturing. Flour—Unsettled. Business rather dull.

NORFOLK, July 11.—Bacon Hog Round 14½a15 Hams 15 a15¾, Middling 15.

Corn supply good and light demand declining sales of white at 85 cents.

Cotton Supply fair demand increasing.

Lard New No 1. 18; No. 2, 17½ scarce.

Wheat white $1 70 a1 80; Red $1 60a1 70 but little in market.

Flour Superfine $8 50; Extra $9 00; Family $9 50a10.

Peas Black Eye none.

Naval Stores Black Tar $1 40; Bright $1 45a$1 50 Rosin $1 37.

Staves R. O. Hhd have advanced sales at $32a34 W. O Bbl prime $38 W. O Heading 48; culls, 13 R. O. Hhd culls $13.

Shingles $6a7 dull.

Pea Nuts 50a90 good bright active.

Pork Mess $25a26.

Whiskey 38 cts in good demand.

Dried Apples $2 wanted.

Dried Peaches $5 25 wanted.

Apple Brandy 75a80 cents in demand.

Hay Market overstocked. no sales.

Oats Sales by cargo at 58a60 cts steady.

Hides dry, good, 16a17.

Hides, do damaged 5.

Hides, green, 6.

Hides, do salted, 7.

Calfskins, green, 75.

Sheepskin. do., $100.

NEWBERN, July 11.—Bacon, per lb.—Sides and Shoulders 14½c; Hams, 15c.; Beef 6 to 8½c., by the side; Beeswax, 28c. per lb.; Corn, 0 00a$4 00 per bbl.; Cotton 11½c per. lb; Feathers, per lb. 45 to 50c.; Herrings $7 per bbl; Mullets $5 50. Flour per bbl., New York $7 50 to $10. Baltimore 8a$10. Fodder, per cwt. 0 00 to $1 25 Hay, $1 25 by bale for New York; Hides, dry 10c., green 5c.; Iron per lb., 5 to 7½c.; Lard 13½ to 14c. per lb.; Leather, sole per lb. 30c. harness 35c; upper sides, 1 25 to $2 50.; Lime $1 50 per bbl.; Meal 12s. per bush.; Molasses, per hhd, bbl. and gal. 60 to 80 cents; Nails, per lb. 4½c.; Potatoes, per bushel; Irish $1 50, sweet $0; Pork, New York Mess per bbl $26; Salt, by the 100 bushels 30 a 35c., retail, 40 to 50c., sack $1 50. Sugar per lb., refined 14 to 16c., brown 11 to 13½c.; Tallow, per lb., 12½c.; Tar per bbl., $1 35 for 32 gal.; Turpentine, per bbl, dip 3 25 to $3 35; scrape $0 a $0,00; virgin $4 00. Spirits Turpentine 38 to 40c. Whiskey, per gallon, 40 to 45c.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton.—The transactions since the date of our weekly report reach upwards of 1250 bales, and were confined, as will be seen, principally to the lower grades, at about former prices. The sales were at prices ranging from 9¼ to 14⅜c.

AUCTION SALES.

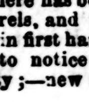
By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

Valuable Negroes at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 22d July next, I will sell at Exchange Corner, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 12 VALUABLE NEGROES, by order of Benj. Hallett, Administrator.

June 25th, 1857 218-1t-43-ts

$25 REWARD.



RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first instant, his man EDWARD, about twenty-one years of age, five feet six inches high, small size; weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds; light complected; front teeth decaying; speaks slow and mild when spoken to. He is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington, where he formerly belonged to P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgement in any jail so that I can get him.

SAMUEL ANDERS.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, N. C.

July 9th, 1857 259-3t—45-tf

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following, viz:

Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Door and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's, Westenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.

Wilmington, January, 1857.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

☞ The man who cannot see that government "Organs," official or semi-official, are an evil and nothing but an evil, is either unable or unwilling to see at all. They are an evil—a drawback, an entanglement to any administration—they are an evil to the country, and they are an evil to the party.—The Washington *Union* is now doing Mr. Buchanan's administration more harm than all the efforts of all its opponents in all sections of the land. It, a mere creature of executive pap—its editor a man *put* there, not self-made nor self-located, owing everything to the accident of position and appointment—presumes, from day to day, to lecture the Democratic presses and State Conventions of the South as *ungracious*, and they themselves as *misguided*, and for all this twaddle the administration of Mr. Buchanan will be held responsible. It must be flattering to the State pride of Secretaries Cobb and Thompson to have this Washington editor classing the assembled Democracy of the States from which they hail, with the abolitionists of the North, and the Democratic presses of the South must feel complimented by the graceful allusion that places them alongside of the Boston *Liberator*, the organ of the notorious William Loyd Garrison. Such an allusion is made in the *Union* of Thursday.

The sooner the administration clears its skirts of such an organ, the sooner will its true views be known to the country, and its policy and opinions reach the public uncontaminated by such a medium.

The Kansas affair lies within a nut-shell. The Legislature of Kansas passed an act some time since for the election of delegates to a convention whose business it would be to form a constitution for Kansas, preparatory or preliminary to her application to be admitted into the Union. The Legislature also enacted a provision defining the qualifications of voters in such a manner as to exclude no *bona fide* citizen of Kansas, and yet, as far as possible, exclude all others. That convention, to which the delegates have already been elected, is to meet, we think, in September. In our opinion it will submit the result of its labors to the decision of the people at the polls, possibly submitting that portion relating to slavery as an independent clause, to be decided independently, on its own merits. We think it right that the constitution *should* be so submitted, but submitted in a legal manner, to legal voters, who choose to comply with the fair and proper laws enacted by competent authority,—not to every man who may happen to be *in* Kansas, but not *of* it, or who, being a permanent resident of the Territory, has still, by his refusal to comply with the regulations of the law, placed himself beyond its pale, and in a state of moral if not actual rebellion.

Again, the great question at issue—the question to which the attention of the whole country has been drawn—the question left free and untrammelled by the organic law of Kansas, is that of the admission or exclusion of slavery. The bill itself declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

In further elucidation of the intent and meaning of this legislation, as understood by the Democratic party, the National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati, and nominated Mr. Buchanan, declared the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question," upon which the national idea of the whole people of this country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union to be—*non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.*

That Convention also "*Resolved*, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, *acting through the legally* and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

We have thus before us the language of the law, and of the just interpretation put upon it by the Democracy of the Union in convention assembled.—The people of Kansas, acting through the *legally and fairly expressed* will of a majority of actual residents, are to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. They are to do this without interference by Congress—may we not legitimately add, without interference by executive appointees.

How is the will of the majority to be *legally* expressed but in the manner prescribed by law? What is the law, and by whom is it enacted? The legally constituted and legally recognised legislature of Kansas. The organic law of the territory says distinctly that "Every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory, *but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly.*"

Thus then, the only legal authority in Kansas, to prescribe the qualifications of voters in any election, is the Legislative Assembly, and any threat of a rejection of the State by Congress, on account of the non-submission of its Constitution, to a class of voters who have not complied with the regulations of the law, is a threat of Congressional interference. Congress, by law, has nothing to do with the qualifications of voters in any election in Kansas. That power is vested in the Legislative Assembly. By the persons, and in accordance with the forms prescribed by that Assembly, the will of the people of Kansas can alone be legally expressed, and any attempt at dictation, express or implied, is a violation of the spirit of the legislation and the language of the organic law.

The threat of Governor Walker, that unless the Legislature and the Convention did so and so, then he would oppose their action and Congress would refuse admission, was exceedingly *unfortunate*, not to use a harsher term.

But again, the question, as we have already said, is that of Slavery or no Slavery, and no Southern man has or can have any right to wish that the institution should be *forced* upon the people of Kansas. Let them act *legally*, unawed by the rod of Congessional rejection held over their heads, unswayed by arguments from one side or the other, and, above all, uninfluenced by the plausible sophistries of an officer who goes out to hold the balance fairly, but whose first act is to throw the weight of his official opinion into one of the scales.

The Southern Democracy are not quite such fools as the Washington *Union* takes them to be. They have at least sense enough to know what they are about, and spirit enough to resent such arrogant nonsense as that would-be organ indulges in. *They* have worked in the States that gave the votes that elected Mr. Buchanan. *It* squats at the seat of Government, to class them with the Garrisons of the North. Heaven preserve the party from *such* organs fattening upon the success achieved by the labors of others.

☞ New York appears to be in a blessed state indeed. Riots are of daily occurrence, and the new Metropolitan police are totally worthless for the purpose of preserving order or guarding the rights, or even the persons of citizens. Their authority is openly set at defiance by the mobocrats, and they themselves appear to be without resolution, efficiency or organization. The delectable "Dead Rabbits" and the admirable "Bowery Boys," engage in the exhilarating amusement of street fighting with pistols, brick-bats, paving stones, clubs, iron pots, skillets table legs, shut fists, women's claws, oaths, shot guns, tobacco juice and other weapons, to the great annoyance of peaceable citizens, whose tastes are not belligerent, or whose intellect is not sufficiently cultivated to appreciate the elevating influence of this modernised edition of the Olympic games. Occasionally, too, some of the rowdies, emulous of the fame of Richard Turpin, Esq., of glorious memory, and pressed also by those pecuniary embarrassments incident to heroes as well as mere ordinary mortals, take possession of the city railroad and cause the strangely reluctant conductors to disgorge the amount collected in the way of toll, and even go so far in their taste for personal adornment, and love of punctuality, as to obtain possession of their gold watches. In common parlance, they commit highway robbery in the streets of a great city with as much coolness, and escape with as certain impunity, as the bandits of Calabria or of the mountains of Spain. A poor devil or two may now and then be arrested, because being, perhaps, the aggrieved and beaten party he is unable to walk off, while the muscular rioter who has done the damage remains sound in mind and limb and is therefore prudently let alone.

This glorious illustration of free society is well calculated to heighten the contrast between the torpid and down trodden South, and the energetic and progressive North. It shows the superior freedom of the latter, which is exempt from the obsolete shackles of law and order, and every man is at liberty to do as he pleases with his teeth, tongue, fists, knives, shooting weapons, iron pot, skillet, pewter mug, etc., as also with his neighbor's property, provided he have the physical strength. It is also encouraging to the advocates of woman's rights, as we learn, that the fair amazons of the Five Points and the Bowery distinguished themselves in public, and their prowess is mentioned prominently in the bulletins of the day, and celebrated by the poets and philosophers of the Tribune.

From all this the people of the South can see how far they are behind the march of progress and the spirit of the age. They are still weakly subjecting themselves to the constituted authorities, and paying respect to the behests of law, antiquated superstitions beneath the notice of the mighty men of the North, much disbelieved in by many of the energetic women of that favored section.

☞ The very "venerable" Editor of the Journal took his departure for the mountains yesterday evening, for a little recreation, after a long and laborious attention to his Editorial duties in a pent up sanctum, and the annoyance, for about every five minutes during the day, of *bores* of various kinds. We don't blame him a bit for wishing to get out of the way for a short time at least. We wish him a pleasant trip and safe return home, re-invigorated and chuck full of good news for the Democracy and of the crops.

☞ We are requested, by the Hon Warren Winslow, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, to state that he will address the people of Richmond county on Saturday, the 18th inst., at the Mineral Springs; at Rockingham on Tuesday, the 21st inst.; and at Laurinsburgh on Friday, the 24th inst.

Found.

A correspondent writes to us from Black Creek, Wilson county, N. C., that on the night of the 9th inst. a female child, apparently about three days old, was deposited on a pile of staves, near Messrs. A. H. Aycock & Brother's Cooper Shop, at Black Creek, on the W. & W. R. R. It was found about 12 o'clock at night. It had been placed in a small black hair trunk, the hair being turned inside. The child was taken care of by Mr. A. H. Aycock, and he requests the parents to take it away, as it seems to be in a very precarious condition. The following morning the tracks of two persons, one of whom wore india rubber shoes, were found and traced from Black Creek towards Stantonsburg, for nearly seven miles. The trunk bore evidence of having remained in the rain the previous evening, and the child was nearly exhausted when it was found. The trunk was marked on the bottom "H. G. Jolly, Washington, N. C.," as though bought by him at the North, and sold to some other person. The owner's name had been marked on the top, but carefully cut out.

The parents of this innocent child should be ferreted out, if possible, and made to suffer for their brutal conduct.

Southern Commercial Convention.

The Convention meets at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th of August, as will be seen from an article in another column. Liberal preparations are making by the citizens of that town for the reception of the assemblage. The railroad and steamboat companies, with their usual generosity, are expected to grant the ordinary facilities for conveying the delegates to the Convention.

☞ Mayor Wood made a speech to the citizens of the nineteenth ward of New York City, on the evening of the 9th inst. He urged upon the meeting the importance of submitting quietly to the laws of the last Legislature, taking away from the city the appointment of municipal officers, and rendering the office of Mayor as a mere name, without power. He, however, goes for a repeal of the law.

☞ *The Southern Statesman*, printed in Norfolk, Va., is a very neatly gotten up Democratic paper, and the Editor—Wm. F. McLean—is a very clever gentleman. We hope he will be liberally patronized.

☞ Twenty or thirty vessels, laden with corn from the North Counties of North Carolina, were expected at Norfolk yesterday or to-day. They had been delayed for some time, by damages sustained on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

☞ Dr. Caldwell an old and esteemed citizen of Greensboro', and a son of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell so well known in the revolutionary history of North Carolina, died at Greensboro' on the 3d inst., aged eighty years.

PROF. MORSE AND "THE CABLE."—The rendezvous for the two telgraph cable ships is to be at Cork, about the 29th of July, where the cables will be joined in order to talk through the whole line to see if there is no flaw. The cable will then be cut, and the ships will proceed to sea. Mr. Morse has some apprehension that the ships will not be ready to go to sea by the time specified, and he says that, if they are not ready during the first eight days of August, he will not consent to the operation this year, as he would be afraid of the storms in the last week of August. The ships will run out about six miles an hour, and each vessel will have 900 mile to accomplish, which will require 15 days for each to arrive at its haven.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In this county, in the southern part of South Washington District, about half a mile from the North East River, beneath the boughs or branches of some green, beautiful and shady oaks which are growing tall and massive on a large hill that overlooks the surrounding farms, not long since cleared and put in cultivation by the indefatigable labor of the patient and industrious farmers, might have been seen about one hundred of the patriotic sons and daughters of freedom, on Saturday, the 4th of July. They met to celebrate that great, glorious and sacred day. The meeting was the most pleasant and agreeable, I ever witnessed. Not an unfriendly or disagreeable word, which is so frequent in larger and more crowded assemblies, was uttered. But, on the other hand, the countenance of every one seemed to be filled with love, gratitude and friendship.—Every smile seemed to speak and tell of the joy and gladness that was felt within. The aged and venerable sat and listened with pleasure and delight, while the young read and spoke of deeds and actions in days gone by. And often might the expression, "This meeting seems to strengthen our friendship," been heard from the lips of the old and wise, who had assembled to enjoy the celebration of the "Sabbath day of freedom, which has come again to bless our land."

After a prayer from the Rev. D. B. Black, the declarations were read by Messrs. Robt. T. Sanders and John H. Lee. An oration was then delivered by Williams T. Bannerman. The Rev. D. B. Black made a few closing remarks, and then the ladies and gentlemen were invited to dinner. The table was sumptuously and elegantly prepared by the generous and liberal people of that neighborhood. After dinner the people enjoyed themselves finely, until the hour of separation. When this arrived, which was not until nearly the going down of the sun, a painful regret seemed to cross the joyful minds of every one. But the time had come, and to it they yielded with great reluctance.

The place was one upon which a celebration never was before; but it will now be remembered as long as any who were there survives. They will look upon that place as being a spot upon which they spent a day full of patriotic love and pride.

ONE PRESENT.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, July 11th—The Anglo Saxon (propeller) arrived here last night with Liverpool dates of the 1st. The America arrived out on the 28th; the Vanderbilt on the 30th, and the Atlantic on the 1st July.

The China mails confirms the accounts of the mutiny of the native troops in India. Reinforcements were to be sent thither from England immediately.

France sends fourteen transports of troops to China, at the request of England, to prevent the withdrawal of British troops from India.

The Niagara had commenced taking on board the submarine cable.

Two serious railroad accidents had occurred in England, killing twelve persons and injuring one hundred.

The Spanish Mexican question is no nearer an adjustment than at last advices.

Forty conspirators had been arrested at Genoa.

There was nothing important from China. At Singapore the difficulty between the American and English authorities respecting the Dutch ship Henrietta Maria was still unsettled.

The Anglo Saxon left Liverpool at half past one on July 1st. The City of Washington left Southampton at the same hour, and the Arago left Havre on the same day. The Vanderbilt's passage out was understood to have been made in 9¾ days.

In Parliament Lord Granville stated that the Indian mutiny would be met with decisive measures, and, although there were good reasons to believe that the mutineers would speedily succumb, yet 14,000 troops would leave England immediately for India as a precautionary measure for future security.—He admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and that the principal motive for it was the impression among the natives that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the christian religion.

The frigate Susquehannah returned to Cowes on the 28th. Capt. Hudson and the officers of the Niagara were invited guests at the Queen's visit to the exhibition at Manchester. They were welcomed with loud cheers.

The quarterly trade returns show a great deficiency.

Terrible Conflagration in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8—12, m.—A great fire is raging on the levee between Gravier and Common streets. The whole block, consisting of the commission houses of Lusk & Co., Wheeler and Forstall's foundry, Cairo Mail office, Waldo & Hughes, R. W. Adams, Snapp & Co., and several other stores, is consumed. The rear block on Fulton street is on fire. The loss is immense. Fire is still raging.

Seized as a Slaver—More Rioting.

New York, July 9.—The bring Adams Grey, formerly of New Orleans, has been seized on the coast of Africa by a British crusier as a slaver.

There was another riot here last night in the eleventh ward. The police were attacked and resorted to firearms. Two of the rioters were shot.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Captain Hudson, of the U. S. frigate Niagara, now lying in the Mersey (Eng.) river, stating that two vessels, laden with telegraph cable, were lying alongside, and he would be able, when he commenced, to coil on the Niagara 100 miles daily.

Discharged from Custody.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Judge Leavitt yesterday discharged the United States Deputy Marshal and his assistants from the custody of the Sheriff of Clark county, who held the parties for resisting him in the discharge of his duties.

Riot in New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Another riot took place last night in the 14th ward. The police were attacked and compelled to resort to the use of firearms. Two of the rioters were shot.

Four Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.—The steamer Boiling City exploded her boilers on the Oshkosh river on the 3d inst., and four persons were killed and several others seriously injured.

Post Office Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following offices are established in Virginia: Twelve Poles, Wayne co.; Pigeon Trace, Logan co.; Kingsville, Nansemond co.; Forks of Twelve Pole, Wayne co.; Flemington, Taylor co.; Duncan, Wood co. North Carolina, Williamston, N. C.; Boydell, Iredell co.

Massacre of United States Soldiers.

The following are all the particulars which have reached us, of the destruction of a party of U. States troops by Indians, as already announced by telegraph:

The St. Joseph's Journal of the 2d inst. says:—"Capt. Dixon came down on the U. S. steamer Mink yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers, in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

"The messenger who brought the news reached St. Mary's on last Saturday. His name is Vellaindeer, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Captain Dixon, Col. Carpy, and others, that 11 days before, he had left Col. Summer, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause till he had revenged the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."

The Pacific City (Iowa) Enterprise of July 2d adds the following in confirmation:

"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and harrowing intelligence that an entire detachment of U. States troops (cavalry,) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers, and thirty teamsters, *en route* for Salt Lake, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered! He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers or men."

"P. S. Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre."

Capt. Berryman is going over in the Arctic to make a new line of sounding in the Atlantic, so that the telgraghic wire will only lie for four miles on New Foundland, instead of four hundred, as under the present arrangement. The distance to be sounded is about 600 miles.

THE WEST INDIES.

Later from Port-au-Prince—Bermuda—Demarara—Antigua—The Great Fire at Port-au-Prince, &c.

An arrival at New York brings details of the destructive fire at Port-au Prince. It broke out at half past 12 on the morning of the 12th of June, in the apothecary shop of M. Myrtil Bruno, on the Place Valliere. The Governor of the capital, commandant of the first division of military of the west, was at once on the spot, followed by the ministers of the interior, of finance, of commerce, and of war. The flames, which enveloped the pharmacy, soon spread to the neighboring houses His majesty, on horse back, accompanied by the chancellor and by his staff, came on the ground at one o'clock, and remained all night, directing with great zeal and energy the efforts of the soldiers and citizens, which were not successful till about five o'clock in the morning, after the flames had destroyed the two principal facades of the quay. The attention of his majesty was particularly turned to the preservation of the custom-house, which was filled with foreign goods, and threatened by the burning loads of lumber which were piled on the quay. It was finally preserved by the efforts of the governor of the capital, under his majesty's direction.

The fire was found to have destroyed the two small islands lying between the quay, the streets of the government warehouse, the Rui Bonne Foi, and Rue Traversiere de la Place Valliere, the island on which stood the Bonne Pharmacy, the Place Villiere and half of the two neighboring Islets. Commerce has suffered a loss of 30,000,000 Haytien dollars in goods and buildings, about ninety houses having been destroyed. During this terrible night order reigned throughout the capital. The wife of M. Bruno and a government employee were burnt to death.

Dates from Bermuda are to June 24. By the Bermudian of that date we learn that the yellow fever was raging at St. Thomas, and that one of the royal mail steamers had lost twenty-eight men by it.

The sugar crop had nearly closed In Bridgetown, June 11th, sugar was quoted at $8 50 per 100 lbs., and molasses at 62 cents per gallon. Barbadoes was well stocked with American produce; flour $7 75 pr. bbl: corn meal $2 25 a bbl.; corn $2 25 a bag; pork 25 75 to $26 for mess; codfish $3 50 per quintal.

Demarara dates to June 9th mention that the annual tax ordinance had been passed by the Legislature, and that the impost duties continued the same as last year, but the tonage duty has been reduced one half. Gold diggings had been discovered within the province of British Guinana. The spot is on the Yaruari river. Upwards of 600 people had reached the place, and it is said that the precious metal is in abundance at between five and six feet from the surface.

The Legislature of British Guiana has rejected the project of a submarine telegraph, proposed by Captain Raasloff, on the ground that it was not perceptible what advantage the colony would derive from it.

There has been some fresh cases of cholera in the vicinity of Berbice.

We learn from Antigua, under date of June 6, that the sugar crop would fall short of the quantity of last year. The article was in great demand. Price of sugar 32s per cwt., and molasses 2s 8d a gallon.

The total exportations of spring crops in Bermuda for the present year amount to 1,013,364 lbs. of onions, 33,026 bbls. of potatoes, and 13,764 boxes of tomatoes, most of which went to the United States.

The End of the "Rappers."

The Boston Courier deserves the thanks of Christendom for crushing out the last spark of vitality in the Spiritualist humbug. It offered five hundred dollars to the high priests if they would mention a single word imparted to spirits by the editor in an adjoining room; if they would tilt a piano without touching it, and some other simple tests, which, inspired by the prospect of the $500, the Spiritual media eagerly accepted. A Committee of Cambridge professors appointed to preside over the trial, to investigate and decide. The result is a complete explosion of the whole ridiculous imposition; in the presence of these wise men of Cambridge the spirits could do nothing and say nothing; the professors decided that it was an arrant piece of imposture, and that the Courier might keep its money. It is now pretended by the disappointed party that the atmosphere of incredulity was too strong to permit a fair Spiritual development, an excuse which any one who has the æsophagus of a whale and the digestion of an ostrich can readily swallow and dispose of.

The truth is, the Boston diablerie of Spiritualism cannot approach the dignity of the necromancy of olden time, and is thrown by the performances of witchcraft entirely into the shade. If the old Puritan broomstick riders could rise from the dead, they would put the Gardners, Hatches, Fishers and Foxes completely to the blush. The Egyptian magicians who imitated the miracles of Moses would disdain to hold intercourse with the bungling media of Spiritualism. The great giant Gargantua, who is said to have had a gullet so prodigeous, that he came very near swallowing six pilgrims in a leaf of lettuce without being aware of it, had no powers of deglutition worthy to be compared with the mortal who can credit the pretensions of spiritualism after the late experiment in Boston.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Important Diplomatic Despatch from the British Government.

We learn from the Washington "States," that an important despatch has been received from Lord Clarendon in regard to the rumors which have prevailed, from time to time, of the acquisition by England of an island in the Bay of Panama. However such a rumor may have originated, Lord Clarendon confirms the contradiction of it, which had already been given by the British minister in Washington.

This contradiction referred particularly to the report of a cession of an island to Great Britain in payment of the McIntosh claim. Since that time, another report has prevailed that the sovereignty of the island had been hypothecated as security for the payment of the McIntosh bonds—the island itself being the property of private individuals.

But Lord Clarendon expressly disclaims any intention on the part of the British Government to acquire another foot of territory on or near this continent.—As an illustration and proof of this policy, he mentions that the British Government had declined the protectorate of the Chincha Islands, though it was offered by the Government of Peru, and would have been gratifying to the agricultural interest of England. After this unqualified disclaimer, it is to be taken for granted that no island in the Bay of Panama, or elsewhere, near this continent, is to be acquired by Great Britain.

This disclaimer is however, said to be, accompanied by a declaration that Great Britain would not, without concern, witness an attempt by the United States to exclude her from the use of the isthmus communications between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It appears from late accounts, which appeared in the "States," that the British travel and commerce across the Isthmus of Panama are increasing.

HOW ALE STRENGTHENS A MAN!—A student of one of our State colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room—contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said, "Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what explanation can you make?"

"Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advises me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room."

"Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?"

"Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two days since, I could scarcely lift it; now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

We believe the witty student was discharged without special reprimand; at least he ought to have been.

THE GREAT HAIL STORM.—The Columbus (Geo.) *Sun* of Saturday last, says:

We understand that a violent hail storm, accompanied with considerable wind, passed over a portion of Macon county Ala., on Wednesday evening last, doing considerable damage to the growing crops.—The only section from which we have any direct information, is from the plantation of Charles Stewart, Esq., near Chunnenugge Ridge, where it is said to have been very violent; the stones lying thick upon the ground, completely covering it in many places, and the wind blowing down considerable timber and fences; and we regret to learn that a negro woman belonging to Mr. Stewart, was killed by the limb of a tree falling upon her.

The duties levied on a barrel of flour at Havana, and at all the points in Cuba, amount to $9 85.—The duty on corn is a fraction over 40 cents per bushel.

Southern Convention, Knoxville, Tenn.

To the People of the Slaveholding States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

A session of the Southern Convention will be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the second Monday, the tenth day of August next.

It will constitute another of the series that have taken place periodically in the several Southern and Southwestern cities, attracting large and influential delegations, actuated by lofty patriotism, prepared to deliberate and act with intelligence and harmony.

The latest of these was at Savannah. There, but a few months since, delegations from ten or twelve States enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalities of a time-honored community, interchanged the kindly greetings and friendly offices of brothers, advised and counselled together, as in family circle, on the dangers that threaten, and the hopes and interests that encourage and unite us.

For six days the deliberations lasted, embracing in their scope the wide field of the social life and institutions of the South, its education and literary policy, the various and important ramifications of its industry, its political rights and necessities, or such of them at least as rise higher than the cunning and too often deceptive platforms of parties and politicans.

Upon several most important matters select committees were appointed to meet in the recess of the Convention, to collect information and prepare reports, hereafter to be submitted and considered.

Looking primarily to the advancement and security of the South, the aims of the Convention are altogether consistent with and promotive of the peace and welfare of the Union, shall it continue for us and ours, as all Government worth preserving must—a shield and not a sword—and shall its obligations be preserved and obeyed—obligations, without which it would not and could not have been formed, and without which, and their faithful performance by all the parties to the great compact, it cannot be, and ought not to be, maintained. Every other purpose is of trifling importance in comparison with the high moral and social objects of the Convention. They are intended to spread far and wide, correct, enlarged, and faithful views of our rights and obligations, and to unite us together by the most sacred bonds to maintain them inviolate for ourselves and our posterity.

The citizens of Knoxville are making liberal preparations for the reception of the Convention. It is a point readily accessible from the North, South, East, or West, by the Railroads of Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia; and the meeting will take place at a season when it will be convenient and delightful to visit the mountain regions of the South, and to explore the charms of an almost virgin country.

Delegates to the Savannah Convention are, without further appointment, invited to Knoxville; and the Executives of the States, and the Mayors, or other competent officers of cities and towns, through all the Slaveholding States of the Union, are earnestly requested to make additional appointments of Delegates.

The aid of the press is solicited in calling attention editorially to the meeting; and of railroad and steamboat companies, etc., in granting the usual facilities of travel to the delegates.

By order of the Convention:

J. D. B. DEBOW, *of Louisiana.*
W. G. SWAN, *of Tennessee.*
JNO. COCHRAN, *of Alabama.*
WM. BOULWBRE, *of Virginia.*
MITCHELL KING, *of So. Ca.*

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of this County, delivered the Address at the recent commencement of Chowan Female Collegiate Institute. We clip the following notice of this production from the correspondence of the Petersburg Express:

At an early hour, the Chapel was filled to its utmost capacity.

The desire to hear Dr. Satchwell's address was intense. The Doctor's predecessors in this office had been members of the clerical profession, or members of the church. Dr. S. was neither, hence the public mind was on the "*qui vive,*" as to the subject of the expected address. The reputation that he had acquired as a medical lecturer, his sternly original cast of mind, his tone of truth, pure and unadulterated, his entire freedom of bias to any system, however plausible, that may not bear the test of rigid scrutiny, all tended to render the anticipated address one of great interest.

Nor were we disappointed; the subject of the speech was exceedingly apposite, fortunate in the time and application:—"The Physical Education of Woman."

In the outset the speaker said that he had come in obedience to a kind invitation given to speak a few plain truths, not to hazard any reputation as an orator; he professed to have none. If he could do good; originate any course that might tend to beneficial results, the highest object of his ambition would be accomplished.

In a rapid manner he glanced at the physical superiority of the women of Lacedæmon, and other Grecian States; of Syria in primitive times, and even of the women of England, in our own day, over the women of America. He gave a painful but over true view of the condition of posterity, if the women of America continued in their course of physical degeneracy. That the perfection of the student's condition was the "*sana mens in sano corpore.*" Such a condition was indispensable to the full and proper development of the woman, and especially of the female aspiring to literary distinction.

But I will not take the edge off your desire to read the address by giving you an imperfect analysis.—The trustees have requested a copy of the address for publication, and, if published, you shall surely be served with a copy.

The speaker held the immense auditory spell bound for nearly two hours, and yet I could not have supposed that 45 minutes were occupied in the delivery.

Where the Money Goes.

The reader will remember that at the late session of Congress Senator Clay, of Alabama, in a capital speech exposed the flagrant injustice of the fishing bounties annually paid to New England. It is to be regretted that his movement for the repeal of the iniquitous law under which this gross, sectional protection is practiced, was made at so late a period of the session as to preclude any definitive remedial action. In order to give the Southern reader an idea of the outrage committed on his section under sanction of federal law, we published the following statement from the books of the Treasury Department:

"The bounties on fishing paid by the Assistant U. States Treasurer in Boston for the year 1856-'57, amouted to $358,746 65, distributed as follows:

Massachusetts—Marblehead, $16,788 27; Newburyport, $1,196 12; Plymouth, $15,733 69; Gloucester, $76,472 23; Salem, $16,270 92; Boston, $1,976 31; Barnstable, $61,493 91. Total, $192,931 25.

New Hampshire—Portsmouth, $3,836 25

Maine—Penobscot, $50,257 48; Wiscasset, $23,763 56; Passammaquoddy, $1,654 79; Bath, $6,865 68; Kennebunk, $1,751 10; Machias, $1,721 70; Saco, $1,147 04; York, $854 06; Frenchman's Bay, $29,735 97; Waldoboro', $19,513 17; Belfast, $24,313 41. Total, $161 977 95."

It will be here observed that nearly $200,000 of Government treasure is in the habit of being paid annually in the way of *gratuity* to the citizens of a State that openly sets at defiance one of the Federal laws, and one of the provisions of the Federal Constitution; while over one hundred and fifty thousand goes in the same way to another State which votes by thirty thousand majority for a dissolution of the Union. What heightens and makes the enormity the more intolerable, is, that two-thirds, at least, of this treasure is filched from the pockets of the very people whom these stipendiaries delight to insult and oppress. We trust that another session of Congress will not pass without some action in reference to the fishing bounties.—*South Side Democrat.*

ANOTHER.—We have again to record a notice of the downfall of a political preacher in Ohio. At a recent term of the court in Carroll county, Rev. Jos. Barclay was found guilty of seduction and breach of promise of marriage to Elizabeth Sharp, and mulcted in damages to the value of $5,000. The Stark county Democrat says:

"The defendant was a preacher of the Covenanter or Seceder faith, and was one of the leading Fremont-Kansas shrieking preachers of Carroll county. The evidence on the trial showed that for some time he had been paying his addresses to Miss Sharp, an accomplished and highly respected young woman of the county, that he promised to marry her, and then, with the hellish machinations of a fiend, but shielded with the livery of Heaven, he set about his work of destruction, and by prayers and great professions of righteousness, coupled with his promise of marriage, succeeded in seducing the young girl from the path of virtue, and accomplished her ruin and deserted her."

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Central Bank of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, N. B., was robbed on Sunday the 28th, of a large sum in gold and five pound notes. The amount is not stated but is supposed to be from $15,000 to $20,000 in gold, and a large sum in notes. The robbers got into the basement of the building, dug through the masonry and got access to the lock. They selected the gold and notes and left the silver on the floor of the banking room. No one connected with the bank visited it from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, so that the robbers had ample time for arrangements, especially as they had cut the wires of the telegraph lines leading from the place. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the arrest of the burglars.

Dickens' "Little Dorrit" is said to have brought him in $100,000.

From the London Times, June 27th.

Important from India—Revolt and Mutiny Among the Native Troops—Massacre of Europeans at Delhi.

It was but the other day we recorded the centenary anniversary of the battle of Plassy, from which we date the commencement of British power in India. About a month before that a full period of one hundred years had elapsed, although on this side of the globe we knew it not, the son of the late Mogul Emperor had been proclaimed King at Delhi by certain regiments of the Bengal army, which had broken out into open mutiny. This mutiny has assumed a very serious character. We do not write for the purpose of inspiring alarm or suggesting timid counsels. The moment has arrived for action—sharp, stern, and decisive.

An imperial interest is at stake—nothing less than our dominion in British India. It would be easy enough to point out the errors of omission and commission which have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present crisis. The course of policy to be adopted for the future is also matter for swift, though serious discussion; but just now it would be idle to waste time either upon recrimination or upon questions of general policy. In the first place the mutiny must be suppressed, and in such a manner as shall impress the minds of the natives with the nature of the power they have defied when its real strength is put forth. If it be true that we are still very much in the dark as to the true feelings and opinions of the natives of India, it is no less true that they know far less of us than we do of them. The disadvantages arising from ignorance may tell upon both sides, but they tell more in our favor than to our prejudice. The crisis is a most serious one. We do not wish to conceal its true nature from the country, but it is not so serious that it should inspire one moment of hesitation. The vigor displayed by the victors of Plassy and Assaye should be the model for our imitation at the present moment—if, indeed, a powerful and resolute people ever need any inspiration from the past. But first let us speak of the facts, as far as they are yet known to us.

The mutinous spirit which had, to a certain extent, been checked, if not extinguished, in the more southern portion of Bengal, had spread to Meerut. At this post two regiments of native infantry—the 11th and 20th—had united with the 2d light cavalry, and had broken out into open revolt. This revolt, as far as it had showed itself at Meerut, had been put down. There had been a collision between the revolted and the European troops, the result of which was, that the mutineers were dispersed, and fled.—To the southward, and at no great distance, lies the important city of Delhi, the capital of the old Mogul empire; and this town appears to have been the centre of the revolt When the fugitives from Meerut arrived here they were instantly joined by three other regiments of native infantry—the 30th, the 54th, and 74th; and the united forces instantly took possession of the town. Any one who has had experience of the tiger like ferocity of the Indian, in a moment of what appears to him success, will be prepared for the result. An indiscriminate massacre of the Europeans was the first act on which the mutineers decided, and this they are said to have carried out in a manner the most remorseless and the most complete. No tenderness was shown to sex—no reverence to age; Delhi was turned into shambles; and so the first act of the tragedy was played out.—It might have been expected. The next step, however, may be considered as of a more ominous kind, if it is evidence of any preconceived design. The son of the late Mogul Emperor was proclaimed King, and thus the shadow Sovereign, whom we have so long maintained in empty state, has been raised into momentary importance—briefly, we trust, to disappear forever from human account Nor is this all; there has been disquiet on our old Sikh battle-ground. We are informed, under date from Calcutta of the 18th of May, that at Ferozepore also there had been disturbances, but that these disturbances had been suppressed. So far for the blacker side of the picture; and next for what has been done to mitigate or meet the evil. "The government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops *around* Delhi." The italics are our own, and may, we trust, be justified by the event. It is of the last importance that the rebellion should be extinguished where it has arisen, and that armed fugitives should not be allowed to escape in numbers from the principal seat of the disturbances. When to this intelligence we add that the Rajah of Gwalior—the Mahratta State abutting on the southwestern limit of Delhi—had placed the troops of which he could dispose at the service of the British government, we have exhausted the brief, but momentous, advices which the electric telegraph brought to us at a late hour last night. The open revolt in the Bengal presidency of five regiments of native infantry and of one regiment of light cavalry, independently of what may have taken place at Ferozepore, is undoubtedly intelligence as important as any which we have published since the fall of Sebastopol. It must also be remembered that these are not the only regiments affected with the taint of mutiny; indeed, the very telegraph which brings this news adds that the 34th regiment of native infantry, which had been before suspected, had been disbanded at Barrackpore.

So far from feeling any serious apprehension for the stability of British power in India in consequence of these occurrences, we should be inclined to foretell that they may tend to confirm it, and to give us a fresh lease of empire. We have for a long time been pursuing half measures in India. There can be no doubt that the reign of the mock king at Delhi will be but a brief one, and that a terrible retribution will be inflicted on the mutineers, not merely in that character, but as the bloody and pitiless murderers of the Europeans in Delhi. If it was to come, this revolt could not have occurred at a better time.—When the Russian war was raging it might have proved a more considerable inconvenience; indeed, a less matter, such as the hostilities with Persia, now happily terminated, might have been a serious obstacle in the way of a satisfactory settlement. What we require is the presence in British India of the most competent officer who can be found, and an entire revision of our Indian military system. It is not here the time or place to enter upon wider questions of policy, such as the system of double government, which has gone for so much in producing the present state of affairs. We cannot, however, conclude without urging again upon our rulers, as soon as this revolt is suppressed, the absolute necessity of carrying on the Indian railway system with greater vigor.

The time has arrived when the power of transporting compact and highly-trained bodies of European troops from one point of India to another may be all important. In India we are constructing railroads on the expensive English system. Single lines through the jungle and the wilderness, after the cheap American model, could be laid down in a tenth of the time and at less than a tenth of the expense, and these would enable us to hold possession of the country with an army comparatively small in numerical force.

It has long been a joke against the Irish bricklayer, who in his anxiety to gain a wager he had laid with a fellow workman that he could not carry him in his hod to the top of a high building, confessed he "had hopes when his bearer's foot slipped near the fifth story;" but in Mrs. Gaskell's Life of the Bronte Girls, there is an anecdote of a Yorkshire farmer, which throws the Paddy quite into the shade. It appears that he had insured his life, and the payment of the premium was a great grief to this money loving Yorkshireman, who was, in the words of Charlotte Brodte, "a sleuth hound in the pursuit of money." Just before the second payment of the annual premium came around, a mortal sickness seized the unfortunate farmer, who, when the Doctor and Parson conjointly announced his approaching fate, lifted himself in bed, and with a chuckle, which rose in grinning triumph over the death rattle, cried: "Ecod! you don't say so—going to die! Zounds! then I shall do the Insurance chaps, after all, out of their money. Ecod, I was always a lucky dog!"

NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG ROAD.—About 10 miles of the track of this Railroad have been laid, extending from about 3 miles above Suffolk to 4½ miles in the Dismal Swamp. Next week Col. Crockford designs putting on more force. He will then have three parties at work, and the laying of the track will progress rapidly.

"The funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnished forth the marriage table."

The Monongahela *Republican*, contains the following startling item of news:

"*Married*—On the 23rd ult., in Brownsville, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson and Miss Margaret Smith. Last Week we published the notice of the death of the wife of Mr. Wilkinson, which occurred on the 8th ult., making interval of fifteen days between the death of his late wife, and his recent marriage,

One woe doth treat upon another's heel,
So fast they follow.